

GRANGE MEETING
OPENS WITH CALL
FOR RELIEF LAWS

National Master in His
Address Says Action by
Congress Is Needed

FARM ORGANIZATIONS
CONFERENCE LIKELY

Prohibition Amendment Is Up-
held and State Control of
Bus Lines Favored

By a Staff Correspondent

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 10.—A conference of farm organizations to procure farm relief legislation from Congress will be the probable outcome of the sixtieth annual convention of the National Grange, which opened here today. The determination of the Grangers to obtain protection for their products was clearly stated in the keynote speech of Louis J. Taber of Columbus, O., national master, who said:

"Organized agriculture should serve notice on industry, transportation, finance, manufacturing, commerce and labor, that if there is to be restrictive legislation and special favors and concessions supporting and stimulating these various groups, building them up on an artificial standard, then the farmer will never be content and will never cease to struggle to build agriculture up to an equivalent standard of prosperity with that of other activities."

Program Proposed

The program which the Grangers probably will propose to other farm organizations will include extension of the tariff for the protection of agriculture, agencies to handle regional and seasonal surpluses, development of co-operative marketing and enlargement of farmer-owned marketing units, limitation of new land to be brought under cultivation only when needed for the production of food, county and local taxation and increased government efficiency, readjustment of the freight rate structure to benefit agriculture and continued highway development, broader service of the Federal farm loan system to make intermediate credits more easily available and to provide for long-time amortized loans upon proper security for permanent improvements, development of deep waterways, conservation of forests and water power, and enactment of laws to deal with agricultural pests.

While pointing to the need for legislation of this type, Mr. Taber reminded the Grangers that laws at the best can only partially help in the betterment of rural living conditions, and that the greatest part of the improvement must come as the result of the farmer's own activities in co-operation with educational, experimental and business agencies of the Nation.

He declared that the United States has had a rural policy from the days of Washington but that under its liberal expansion the Nation has reached a period when reclamation and irrigation projects should be halted, millions of acres of rough marginal land now under back to back forestry and a conservation and recreation program be instituted to show that land can profitably be used in other ways than the production of food. The number of farmers is declining while a constantly increasing rural population is being fed as no people ever have been fed in the history of the world, he said, constituting a condition which is a challenge to agriculture to organize.

Farm Day Recommended
He recommended an agricultural or farm day once a year, the establishment of a "war zone" to check the progress of the corn borer pest.

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Senator Borah in Daily Chats
Endears Himself to Reporters

Intimate Hour of Open Discussion on Affairs of the
Day Becomes an Institution Cherished by Both
—Drops All Formality—Seeks Opinion

Special from Monitor Bureau

SHORTLY before three o'clock each afternoon, all press trails about the Capitol lead to the office of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho.

Representatives of the press associations, reporters for the great newspapers of the land, and foreign correspondents head for the ground floor of the imposing Senate office building, just across the way from the Capitol, where is his office.

Although it is only rarely that a news story results from these daily gatherings, they are nevertheless an occasion eagerly looked forward to, both by the veteran correspondents and the younger men. The latter, particularly, are keen about the matter. It is a rare treat for them, this deep look into the mysterious realm, "behind the scenes," under the aegis of one of the mighty.

It is not alone consoling with an important Senator that makes these meetings with Mr. Borah outstanding in the esteem of the press. Concourse with the high placed is an ordinary experience for the Washington reporter. There are meetings with the principals of the Administration and leaders of Congress every day. Twice weekly he sees the President, although the process is officially designated as meeting the "spokesman." Four times a week he sees Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State; twice each for Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; D. F. Davis, Secretary of War, and John G. Sargent, Attorney-General.

From time to time he sees the other Cabinet members and heads of bureaus, like Lincoln C. Andrews, Director of Prohibition Enforcement. But all these conferences are, to speak, required duties. They are of long standing routine, the home

ing that Mr. Borah, one of the leaders of the opposition, was vastly more approachable and informative to a group of press men than to individuals, made it a practice to see him around 2 o'clock each afternoon, when he came from the Senators' dining room on the ground floor of the Senate wing of the Capitol. Out of these hasty conferences, and because of their great value to the reporters, grew the custom of having a daily session.

From the beginning the arrange-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Henry Ford Reverts
to Primitive Labor

Has Men Making Shingles by
Hand as Pioneers Did
in Early Days

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 10 (Special)—Henry Ford, apostle of large scale industrial production through the use of the most modern machining processes, is resorting to pioneer methods at his L'Anse-au-Loup operations in northern Michigan as a means of making shingle pine shingles to re-roof many of the historical buildings that he has purchased in New England and elsewhere.

A large pine log is cut into desired lengths, and only high-grade straight grained logs are used for this purpose. From these lengths, blocks 18 inches long are cut, and the ends are marked to measure off the desired thickness of the original shingle. Then the block is split with a mallet and wedge, after which the pieces are placed in a large clamp. The work of trimming the upper end of the shingles gradually to a thickness of about one-eighth of an inch is then accomplished with draw knives. By this cutting process the surfaces of the shingle are also made smooth.

Workmen for this task of making hand-hewn split pine shingles were selected from employees at the Ford plant at L'Anse because of their experience in making this style of shingle in earlier days.

**WAR MINISTRY'S
BUDGET ISSUED**

PARIS, Nov. 10 (AP)—The total effectiveness of the French Army, both at home and abroad, will number 310,000 officers, 647,434 men and 157,300 horses under the provisions of the War Ministry's budget.

**Children's
Reading**

If you make an effort to select their playmates, why not be equally solicitous about their book friends? When there is an abundance of the best why tolerate mediocre stuff portraying false standards of life? More on this important topic

**Tomorrow's
MONITOR**

Editorial Page

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B. U. WILL ENDOW
CHAIR TO HONOR
ALEXANDER BELL

Telephone Inventor's Service
as Professor There to
Be Commemorated

Boston University announced today that \$200,000 will be devoted to the endowment of the new Alexander Graham Bell professorship to perpetuate this great inventor's research in telephony and instruction in the mechanics of speech.

John H. Carty, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and a former associate of Bell in the development of the telephone, has accepted the honorary chairmanship of a committee of prominent men to act in an advisory capacity in carrying forward this project. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, said:

Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, will serve as active chairman of the committee. Other men who have consented to serve are Walter S. Bucklin, an alumnus of Boston University and president of the National Shawmut Bank; Harry Baldwin, treasurer of the Waldorf System; Allen Forbes of the State Street Trust Company; Felix Vorenberg, president of Gilchrist's; W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and Winfield S. Quinby.

Inventor Was Professor
The professorship is being established as a tribute to Bell, who carried on his experimental work and completed the invention of the telephone while a professor at Boston University in the years 1873 to 1879.

Dr. Marsh announced that the committee "had been given the important commission of assisting the university officials in perpetuating through years to come the remarkable spirit of Professor Bell's instruction and research. The science of speech as taught through the memorial system; through the Bell memorial, the professorship will be thorough, as resourceful, and we hope as far-reaching as Professor Bell's own work."

"The activities of the professorship will be directed, not only toward research and instruction in the mechanism of speech, but also to carry forward the development of better methods of instructing deaf mutes in articulation and in lip reading. This latter was Professor Bell's chief interest in life. The scope of the professorship will be broadened to include work which will serve to perpetuate accuracy and purity in pronunciation and diction and to combat influences tending to the corruption of the language."

In a report to the president of the university, Dean William M. Warren of the College of Liberal Arts said that "it was hard to find a teacher well qualified for such an opportunity—yet the college will need a scholar in the science of language, from phonetics through philology; a master himself of utterance, fine but unaffected; a convincing teacher of the arts of speech, formal and informal; and moreover, like Alexander Graham Bell, a sympathetic, untiring, and effective trainer in the overcoming of defects of speech. As here taught, both the art and the science of speech must rest upon a sound philosophy of human life, individual and social, in which speech is not only a fact, not only an accomplishment, but first and last an important means of knitting humanity together in understanding, concerted effort, and world-wide good will."

Committee to Continue Work
The new committee will continue in an advisory capacity with university officials after the establishment of the professorship in working out details of the research work and instruction which the professorship will make possible. Others will be added soon to form a finance committee to aid in raising the funds necessary to endow the chair and its work.

Reporting to the university trustees, President Marsh declared that "the invention of the telephone came directly in line with the courses formal and informal; and moreover, the Alexander Graham Bell professorship will make possible the continuance and the development of Bell's work."

**Children's
Reading**

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**Tomorrow's
MONITOR**

Editorial Page

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New Zealand Answers
Questions on Samoa

By Wireless
Geneva, Nov. 10

IN A report on Western Samoa, the Government of New Zealand has answered to the satisfaction of the mandates commission of the League of Nations no less than 115 of 118 queries in the much debated questionnaire denounced by Sir Austen Chamberlain and Aristide Briand last September as "inquisitorial."

The two questions New Zealand had unanswered referred to mines, of which there are none in Western Samoa.

WARS PUT WORLD
BACK 1000 YEARS,
GEN. O'RYAN SAYS

Pleads for United Effort of
American People in the
Support of Peace

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 10 (Special)—"The world would be 1000 years ahead in the progress of civilization if no wars had been fought during the last five centuries, Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan of New York City declared before a mass meeting held under joint auspices of the Woman's Council for Education in International Relations, the Detroit Board of Education and the Detroit Board of Commerce.

The commander of the Twenty-seventh Division in the World War told his audience that prevention of war and promotion of world peace call for effective organization growing out of expression of the collective will of the American people. He pointed out that the real basis for such collective organization work which is possible only in time of peace is founded upon a better understanding of international relations.

World Knowledge Stressed
"Whoever American families should know something of our problems with respect to other nations as well as our international relations and obligations," he said. "Understanding of these matters calls for action based upon effective organization."

The speaker stated that while a number of people were in disagreement over the advantages of the League of Nations, there was a general agreement that any move making for international peace would necessarily take a similar form of organization.

He particularly abhorred the feeling apathy of the American people by showing that they have not learned the lesson of the World War because of the absence of a unified effort to convert a war into a peace world, a process which he stated would require several decades of effort.

In this connection he particularly stressed the fact that war has never been partial to any part of the world and that the United States is irrevocably committed to an organized move for the discontinuance of war by reason of its outstanding position in world affairs as well as its avowed making for the security of free people, during the World War.

How Peace Is Handicapped
Narrow objectives of various groups interested in the promotion of peace, as well as the serious limitations of their efforts, were pointed to as destroying the confidence of many American business men in a move for international peace.

"The great cause of peace has been seriously damaged by the limitations of some groups, working for what they believe to be the ultimate in bringing about the end of the war. The real basis is that we owe it to our institutions, our security and our best interests as well as those of the world and that the procedure is after all orderly, businesslike and logical."

The Detroit Woman's Council was formed as a result of a conference on the cause and cure of war called by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt at Washington, D. C., nearly two years ago. It has labored to encourage persons and organizations to work for the promotion of international peace by substituting law for war as a method of settling disagreements between nations. It has had strong co-operation from the Board of Education and the Detroit Council of Churches.

Term Stand Unjust
"That the refusal of the said telephone company to connect telephones to said wires is unjust, arbitrary, un-

Board Orders Wire Hearing
to Settle Statler Dispute

All Parties Concerned to Appear at State House
Next Tuesday to Present Their Differences

With the filing of a brief before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission today, the three-cornered controversy between the E. M. Statler Hotel interests, the New England Telephone Company, and labor unions took a new turn in which a hearing in the matter is scheduled for next Tuesday at the State House.

The brief was filed by Warner V. Taylor, attorney in Boston for the Statler Hotel Company, Inc., and the petition requested the commission to order the telephone company to install telephones in the hotel and office building "as speedily as possible and without any delay or subterfuge."

Summarizing the petition, Mr. Taylor said that the principal issue involved is the pulling of interior communication wires through the walls from the basement to the respective offices and hotel rooms. "The electrical contractor concedes the right of the telephone company to install wires in the walls of the building," Mr. Taylor said, "and in the rooms and offices, but claim the right to pull the wires in the walls. The telephone company refuses to install a single instrument if those interior wires running through the walls throughout the building from basement to offices and rooms, are pulled by the Statler-electrical contractors."

Leaves Company Without Service

"As a result the Statler Company and the tenants in the Statler office building are unable to have telephone service. In New York and many other large cities the telephone companies connect their instruments to wires installed by others than their own employees, just as Mr. Statler is asking the telephone company to do here in Boston. The refusal of the telephone company to connect instruments to wires already installed and the alleged practice under which the telephone company refuses to install telephones in any buildings unless all wires have been put in by them works great hardship on the tenants, and is unjust, arbitrary, unreasonable, improper, and discriminatory."

The complaint, in setting forth its "facts, information and beliefs," states the two buildings on the lot bounded by Columbus Avenue, Arlington and Providence Streets, and their tenants, will require the installation and use of several thousand telephones at once. The brief reads in part as follows:

"That the said telephone company has already pulled its cables into the basement of said building, but refuses to install the telephones requested, because the wires running from the basement of said building to the offices in which the telephones are to be installed, were pulled through the walls of said building by the said Statler Company's electrical contractor, who is doing all the wiring in said Statler building."

Cites Company's Contentions

"That the said telephone company gives as its reasons for not installing the telephones as requested: (a) That the Statler Company has an understanding with its own employees, that it will not install telephones in any building unless all the wires, including those running through the walls of the building, are pulled by its own employees. The said telephone company admits, however, that it has a written contract to that effect, but merely an understanding."

"(b) The fact that if it is to give good service to the public, it must necessarily have all the wiring done by its own employees; the said telephone company at the same time admitting that in New York City and other large cities of the country, the wiring is done by electrical workers not in the employ of the respective companies, the said telephone companies connecting their telephones by the said Statler Company's contractor—just as the said Statler Company is asking the said telephone company to do in Boston."

"That no complaint has been made by the said telephone company or by its employees, that the wires pulled by the said Statler Company's contractor are in any way unsafe or inadequate for the uses for which they are intended."

Term Stand Unjust
"That the refusal of the said telephone company to connect telephones to said wires is unjust, arbitrary, un-

reasonable, improper and discriminatory. "That the understanding to the effect that it will not install telephones in any building unless all the wires are pulled by its own employees is detrimental to the interests of the public, and is an unjust, unreasonable, improper and discriminatory regulation."

"Wherefore, the complainant, the said Statler Company, prays that this honorable commission will forthwith order said New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to immediately install a telephone in Room 727 of said Statler office building, by connecting with the wires already installed from the basement in said building to said office."

"That this honorable board will order the said telephone company to discontinue the practice of refusing to connect telephones to wires in a building unless the said wires have been pulled by employees of the said telephone company."

"That this honorable board will make such other and further orders as will secure the immediate installation of telephones in the said Statler office building and the said Hotel Statler in the city of Boston."

Member of Maine House

William E. Brewster

Father and Son
Both Serve State

Parent of Governor Brewster
Among Those Elected to
the Maine House

DEXTER, Me., Nov. 10 (Special)—Dexter people are looking forward with interest to the coming session of the Maine Legislature, as the town will be represented in both the House of Representatives and the Executive branch. William E. Brewster of Dexter, father of Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, was recently elected as a Republican member of the House. A few years ago the Governor and his father served in the Legislature together, the parent as a Representative from Dexter and the son as a State Senator from Portland.

**MOTORBUS MEN
ORGANIZE A UNION**

Drivers From Three States
Hold Meeting at Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 10 (AP)—Operators of the New England Transportation Company, meeting here last night, organized a union to be known as the Brotherhood of Motor Coach Operators. One hundred and seventy-six men from motorbuses in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut were present.

It was said at the meeting that the New England Transportation Company was not opposed to the men forming such an organization, and representatives of the company were present.

The men took up the question of an eight-hour day, an increase in wages, and the right to bid in for work. Committees were appointed to perfect the organization.

Question of Expense
"The cost of the ramp," says Mr. Harriman, "will be only a fraction of the cost of constructing an adequate subway under the square with entrances on both Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue."

In today's memorandum the Metropolitan Planning Board also expressed the view that the elimination of intersections of traffic in Governor Square should be followed by these improvements:

First, an underpass or an overpass of Commonwealth Avenue under or over Massachusetts Avenue. The grades are well adapted to the construction of an underpass. Second, an overpass of St. Mary's Street over Commonwealth Avenue. Third, an overpass from the Cottage Farm Bridge over Commonwealth Avenue to Beacon Street, Brookline. This is made possible in the plans, recently adopted for the construction of that bridge.

Fourth, it may be possible to construct an underpass of Beacon Street under Massachusetts Avenue, but the problem there is more serious, because of the narrowness of the street.

In discussing the board's proposals, Mr. Harriman said today: "The Division of Metropolitan Planning has found that rapid transit and traffic congestion in Governor Square offers one of the most serious and pressing problems in the metropolitan district. Probably more vehicles pass through Governor Square than through any other single square in the metropolitan area, and the situation is still further complicated by cross and divergent currents of both trolley and motorcar traffic."

Some of the Problems
"Two years ago this division recommended to the Legislature that authority be enacted for extension of

VIADUCT URGED
AS TRAFFIC AID
IN GOVERNOR SQ.

Overhead Pass Would Carry
for Motor and Trolley,
Latest Plan Shows

CRISSCROSS MAZE
WHOLLY ELIMINATED

Steady-Flowing Line With No
Left-Hand Turns Pictured—
Maximum Cost \$1,400,000

Elimination of all intersecting or crisscross traffic at Governor Square, through the erection of a ramped viaduct, beginning in Commonwealth Avenue, just west of the square, and continuing over private property through Blandford Street, Beacon Street at the railroad bridge, was proposed by the Metropolitan Planning Board today.

Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the board, said that the estimated building and construction costs would not exceed \$1,400,000, including the expense of a 15-foot widening of the north side of Commonwealth Avenue, between Deerfield and Sherborn Streets, in order to allow an ample 30-foot roadway on each side of the ramp.

By means of the proposed traffic viaduct, which would be Boston's first "two-level" highway overpass, all trolley cars and automobiles approaching Governor Square from downtown and destined to go out Beacon Street, would be carried beyond the square, without having to cross any inbound lane.

No Left-Hand Turns
Inbound Beacon Street trolley cars would be routed over the viaduct into Commonwealth Avenue and straight along the avenue into the Boylston Street subway, without having to cross any outbound cars.

Vehicular traffic inbound on Beacon Street, would proceed on the surface, as it now does, to Governor Square, but there it would be required to continue along Commonwealth Avenue.

Vehicle traffic turns across the square would be allowed. Sponsors of the plan said that the viaduct, together with suitable changes in the present traffic rules, would eliminate the need of any intersecting movement at Governor Square, and that it would be completely set up, if desired, on either side of the street-car tracks in the middle of the square.

Thus, instead of a tangle of crisscross traffic which is now the worst in Boston, a definite physical barrier would be established against any cross traffic there at all. With necessary ways provided for the convenience of pedestrians, this would leave the trolley cars free to pass almost as rapidly in and out of the Boylston Street subway, members of the Metropolitan Planning Division believe, as they could if an extension of the subway were provided under the square.

Mr. Harriman explained not only that the plan is tentatively offered, with an invitation for the freest public discussion of all its details, but also that it is not to be construed as in any way hostile to future subway construction under the square. On the contrary, he said that one of the merits of the plan for a ramp and viaduct just west of the square, rather than directly in and over the square, is that this would do nothing to render more difficult or expensive an ultimate future extension of the subway under the square.

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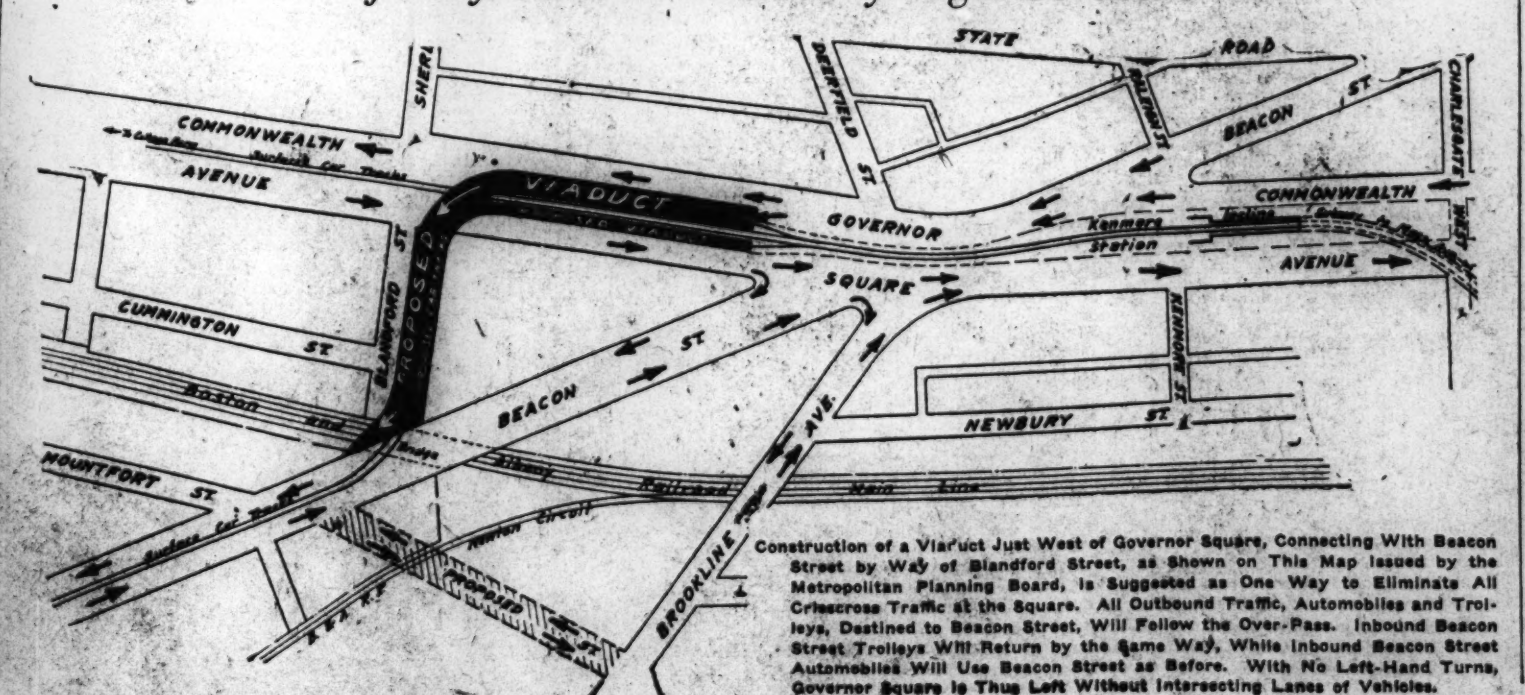
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(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

If They Can't Go Under They Might Go Over



PREMIER SOUNDS OPTIMISTIC NOTE AT GUILDHALL

Mr. Baldwin Speaks of the
International Outlook—
"Third British Empire"

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 10.—The optimism of Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, at the Guildhall banquet is reflected in comment here today. Especially noticed is the picture he drew of the stupendous developments for peace which have followed the substitution of partnership for the imperial idea in the conduct of world affairs. A profound reason for England it is pointed out, is seen in his remark: "We had a little empire many years ago and there were 18 colonies in it. That empire was lost and then grew up a second one which we know today, that partnership of free peoples."

One of the latest writers on the British Empire had pointed out, he contained "a great truth which he says that we have reached the stage of a third British Empire, an empire with great pioneering tasks before it. We have here tonight the pioneers of new ages in the prime ministers of the dominions. I have faith to believe that each one of them will go back strengthened by the welcome they have had at home in the old country, from the very day they landed until the day when they will leave us."

PARIS DISCUSSES PROPOSED RUMANIAN-HUNGARIAN UNION

No Rooted Objection in France to Both Countries Coming
Under Single Monarch

By Special Cable
By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
PARIS, Nov. 10.—The possibility of an ultimate union between Hungary and Rumania under a single monarch is being discussed in political circles in Paris. The junction of the two countries would resemble, in some respects, the junction of Austria and Hungary of former days. The union of such elements was described fittingly as a ramshackle empire. It was composed of various nationalities and racial minorities. In the past, it was broken up into various parts.

Soundings Taken
It is strange that the idea of a new form of the old empire should now be entertained, especially as Hungary and Rumania are altogether dissimilar and have profound political differences. It is doubtful whether Italy would look with a welcoming eye on an arrangement of such a kind. In France there appears to be no rooted objection. The proposal which comes to light would keep autonomy for each country, but

lives of men. We can work for it in our generation, we can avoid all considerations of experiments and rash adventures.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Lord Mayor's banquet was held in the Ancient Guildhall with all the city fathers and time-honored customs. On this occasion the function had more of an empire character, inasmuch as the visiting dominion premiers were among the guests. They with the ambassadors and ministers of the powers headed by the dean, the Spanish ambassador, nearly all the Cabinet ministers and representatives of all that is notable in the Nation's life, gathered round the city's gold plate and the roast beef of old England.

It is tradition on these occasions for the Prime Minister to make a speech, generally on foreign affairs, of an annual political stock-taking. This time, responding to the Lord Mayor's toast to his Majesty's ministers, Mr. Baldwin took as his theme a comparison of the imperial foreign policy of the present with those of three years ago, when the last imperial conference met.

All-Round Improvement Noted
"At that time," said the Premier, "there was scarcely one state in Europe not faced by almost insoluble problems while Germany was threatening simultaneously economic ruin and political disintegration. War was rife throughout the East and Near East, Europe was on the brink of financial disaster. It was one of the darkest moments since the war. Tonight I can describe foreign affairs as more satisfactory than at any time since the end of the war."

The Premier then elaborated on the improvement of conditions in all countries, with Germany safely within the League of Nations and France and Germany trying to eliminate any remaining causes of friction. Much of the improvement, he declared, was due to the work of the League of Nations.

Mr. Baldwin paid tribute to the stabilization of the franc by Belgium as a remarkable achievement, noteworthy as testimony of what can be done by co-operative effort.

The reconstruction of Europe was the keynote of British foreign policy, because obviously there could be no prosperity for Great Britain without a settled Europe. He voiced anxiety about the situation in China and the Far East, but was able to speak more hopefully of India than had been possible for any of his predecessors for many years.

Turning to home affairs, the Prime Minister asserted that the recent general strike "will remain for ever a stain upon the annals of our country," and characterized the coal stoppage as "another monument of human folly."

Two Birds in the Hand, Etc.



A. E. Williams, President and General Manager of a Harbor Tug and Barge Company at Oakland, Calif., has instituted a successful "Pigeon-gram" Service Between Tugs of His Line and the Operating Office in Oakland. Vessels of the Fleet Bring Too Small to Carry Radio Broadcast Sets, It Became Necessary to Devise Some Other System of Communication. Each Unit of the Fleet Carries Two Carrier Pigeons. Photo Shows "Port" and "Starboard," Two Pigeon Messengers Aboard the Tug Restless, in Charge of Miss Antoinette Brown, Who Supervises the Pigeon Cotes on the Deck.

kite flying which has been practiced here a real significance.

The story which is told by Quotidian is extremely quaint, especially when one remembers the sentiments of the Magyar Nationalists toward Rumania and that Count Bethlen, the Premier, has always desired a restoration. Admiral Horthy occupies the post of regent, which sufficiently indicates that a future King is expected.

Prince Carol Proposed
After Charles failed the Archduke Albert was favored. But the recent bank note incident made Albert impossible. The false bank notes of partisans caused magnates to cast their eyes elsewhere. Then there was thought of a union of Hungary and Rumania, under the scepter of Prince Carol, who though momentarily deprived of his rights to the Rumanian throne will almost certainly have them restored to him at an early date. Count Bethlen, favoring the union, sent the former Foreign Minister, Mr. Baury, to Bucharest to negotiate.

Clearly many difficulties have to be overcome—family, dynastic, national and international. But it is impossible, having regard to the discussions on this subject in western countries, to reject the suggestion as fantastic, without foundation and without future prospects of success.

Since a veto has been put on a Hapsburg monarch, after the abdication of Charles, it is evident that Hungary, which has always described itself as a monarchy though without a king, may have to look elsewhere and apparently it is felt in some quarters that a member of the Rumanian royal family would be acceptable.

Denials are strictly justified for decisions do not exist, but the soundings which have been taken and the

disagreement between the Social Democrats and the Radicals (who though counting 20 members in the Folketing were unrepresented in the Cabinet) over a minor question of economic unemployment relief.

Landing Sits for Eight Years
Whatever are the results of the new election for the Folketing which will be held on Dec. 2 the sentiment against the Disarmament Bill cannot be altered as regards the Landing which sits for a definite period of eight years, the last election having been in September, 1924. The bill did not even meet with complete approval at Geneva where a considerable number of League enthusiasts held that it deprived Denmark of the power of defending itself against external aggression, thereby placing the additional burden on the other members of the League which were bound by covenant to protect Denmark. If the election results in any other party but the Social Democrats forming a government, the Disarmament Bill will disappear completely. And the likelihood of the Social Democrats obtaining an absolute majority is believed to be small in view of the fact that the election is held under the system of proportional representation.

Some observers believe that the old alliance of the Social Democrats and the Radicals which has endured for 20 years will be patched up, but others regard this as unlikely declaring that Mr. Stauning would not have dissolved the Folketing over an issue involving only 3,000,000 kroner unless there had been a fundamental cleavage between the two parties on the other questions.

New Fascist Influence
Considerable interest is attached to the influence which will be exerted on the elections by the new movement, pronouncedly of Fascist origin, resulting from the alliance between certain military elements in Denmark and a section of small land owners in the Province north Schleswig which was returned to Denmark by Germany as a result of the Treaty of Versailles and the plebiscite of 1919.

Normally one would not expect to find a Fascist movement in such an inherently democratic country, but the Disarmament Bill, coupled with the difficulties of administration in a district where agricultural co-operative methods are less developed than those in the rest of the country, has served to bring such a movement into existence. The leader is Cornelius Petersen, who counts some thousands of Frisian peasants as followers. Mr. Petersen demands the suppression of Parliament and churches as being agencies whereby the townfolk oppress those of the country. He also advocates the decentralized system of government so as to leave the country communities almost complete local autonomy, as they had, he says, in feudal Denmark.

RAILS FOR WESTERN MILLS
CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Missouri Pacific has placed order for 12,000 tons of tie-plates, understanding here being that it went to Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. About 75,000 tons of standard steel rails were placed with Chicago in the last week, bringing total rail tonnage taken by western mills for delivery in 1927 close to 500,000 tons.

Western Pictures

BEAUTIFUL DESERT
AND MOUNTAIN SCENES

Tucson Sporting Goods
TUCSON, ARIZONA

BRITISH DROP POSTMARK BILL

Government Gives Way on
Advertising Scheme—Elec-
tricity Measure

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 10.—The British legislative ship of state has now been greatly lightened, but a number of important measures are expected to become law in the present parliamentary session. The Electricity Bill's passing is regarded as secured by the progress made last night when five clauses were agreed to in committee, and the Conservative members hitherto hostile to it announced that they would not now attempt to wreck it but will only press for further amendment.

Other larger Government measures to be pushed on with, according to a statement made by Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, are the Merchandise Marks Bill (for stamping the name of the country of origin on certain imported produce), the Small Holdings Allotments Bill (to help tenants to become home-owners), and the Housing and Rural Workers' Bill (to provide state loans for repairs to country cottages). The Factories Bill, which has met with much opposition from workshop owners, who are apprehensive of the extension to their works of the welfare conditions applicable in larger factories, is to be postponed.

The Government has also definitely agreed to drop altogether its much criticized measure for post-mark advertising. Among the private members bills to which the Government promises give facilities this session "if time permits" is the long-discussed Roman Catholic Relief Bill for removing the disabilities to which the members of that church are still subjected in Great Britain. These include carrying the host in street processions and the eligibility of Roman Catholics for the Lord Chancellorship.

WOMAN SHERIFF IN ENGLAND
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 10.—Mrs. Foster Welch has been elected sheriff of the

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

ESTABLISHED IN 1890
In the Center of Business Activity
CITIZENS
TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

Western Pictures

BEAUTIFUL DESERT
AND MOUNTAIN SCENES
Tucson Sporting Goods
TUCSON, ARIZONA

IRAK HAPPY UNDER MANDATE

Such Is Opinion That Pre-
vails at Geneva

By Wireless
GENEVA, Nov. 10.—In an examination of his report of 35 pages of the administration of Iraq, Sir Henry Dobbs, the High Commissioner, has been before the mandate commission of the League for two days. The consensus among the members of the commission is that Iraq's lot is a happy one. Since the Turkish dispute was settled by the Council of the League the country has been peaceful and prosperous. The budget shows a surplus, and the tribes in Mosul live in peace with one another. Sir Henry told the commission that Britain's aim was gradually to increase autonomy in Iraq. No political agitation has occurred since the Council of the League's decision was given regarding the frontier and a general amnesty has been proclaimed. The commercial relations with neighboring countries are normal.

Replying to questions regarding the oil prospects in Mosul, Sir Henry said that researches of the Turkish Petroleum Company, which was an international company, had not yet been completed, but the preliminary results are understood to be encouraging. It is emphasized here that the company's rights only extend over 24 plots of eight square miles each.

"COME TO BRITAIN" LEADER IS CHOSEN

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 10.—Sir Francis Towle, a leading British hotel man who has been chosen leader of "Come to Britain" movement, designed to attract more Americans to Great Britain sails for New York today. He will lay the groundwork for what is hoped to be a successful campaign to increase the knowledge of American tourists regarding Great Britain's manifold attractions and generally to cement the interest and good feeling of the Anglo-Saxon peoples.

The graceful lines of the center strap appear in a combination of patent leather and silk novelty—or tan kid with sharkskin.....\$20

Exhibit Shops

WASHINGTON
Woodward Bldg., opp.
Sheraton Hotel

NEW HAVEN
Hotel Tarr

ST. LOUIS
Arcade Building

PITTSBURGH
Jenkins Arcade

We have no agencies—Our Shoes are sold in our own Shops only.

Also frequent exhibits in all the larger cities, formal notice of which will be sent regularly to anyone forwarding name and address.

Get Osborn Brushes at Your Store

Never sold from door to door

Save Money—Save Time—Save Annoyance

Tired of constantly being interrupted and inconvenienced by door to door canvassers and agents, women tell us that they welcome the opportunity to buy Osborn Brushes at stores—particularly when they know that Osborn Brushes are better and cost much less.

Department stores, house furnishing stores, and hardware stores everywhere are glad to offer you Osborn Brushes of superior quality—modern design—greater service-ability—for considerably less money than you formerly paid for brushes at your front or back door.

Osborn, the oldest and largest Company of its kind in the world, enjoying an international business for more than 30 years, unconditionally guarantees every Brush, Mop and Duster bearing the Osborn name and the distinctive Blue Handle.

You too can save money, time and annoyance—buy where money buys most—at the retail store.

Write for booklet "C"—Illustrating and describing the complete line. If you experience any difficulty in getting Osborn Brushes—Osborn Dusters, Mops, Dusters or Polish at your local store, we will be very glad to fill your order direct.

THE OSBORN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Cleveland Ohio

**Osborn
Brushes**
Know Them by the Blue Handle

Your Money Buys More When You Buy at the Store



\$865.65
Circuit the Pacific
16 ports in the Orient and South Seas

FROM San Francisco to Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila, then returning via connecting lines thru Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney to Auckland, Suva, Samoa, Honolulu, San Francisco or Sydney to Wellington, Raratonga, Papeete, San Francisco.

Every port is one of keen interest. Here are lands that have inspired the pens of famous story tellers. True adventure in this great tour.

And you may vary your trip according to your choice. Visit each port during the ship's stay. Or stopover where you like, continuing on the next ship.

The fare for the entire trip—\$865.65—includes meals and accommodations aboard ship. It costs little if any more than you spend at home during the same interval.

A sailing every fortnight from Boston and New York for the Orient via Havana, Panama and California (sailing every Saturday from San Francisco).

Dollar Steamship Line
177 State Street, Boston, Mass.

new experiences await you

MARMON

gear shifting in the new Series 75 is, we believe, the easiest and quietest known to any American motor car—the lever itself is at your fingertips—just an "octave" from the wheel + and in operation there is not the slightest intimation of things mechanical—this is but one of the many new revelations of the "Seventy-five"—without doubt the most highly perfected motor car in America today

now showing a complete new line of body styles in the advanced mode at the most conservative prices in Marmon history—\$2195 and upward, f. o. b. factory

MARMON-BOSTON COMPANY
894 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON

The Series 75 is also on view in leading Marmon Salesrooms throughout the country.

MARMON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

ESTATE AT SHELBURNE, N. H., WILL BE YEAR-ROUND HOTEL

Summer Residence Alteration and Building of 15 Bungalows Will Cost Reading (Mass.) Man \$50,000—
Ex-Owner Had Imported Thousands of Trees

Work of transforming the W. K. Ashton estate at Shelburne, N. H., into a year-round hotel and the construction of 15 bungalows, to accommodate 300 guests, has been undertaken by Henry C. Taylor of Reading, formerly owner of Lafayette Manor in Portsmouth, N. H. The estate was recently purchased by Mr. Taylor through Chamberlain & Burnham Inc., of Boston. Approximately \$50,000 will be expended in the project.

The estate is on the easterly side of the White Mountain range, approximately 1000 feet above sea level. The property is surrounded by high mountains except on the north side where the property slopes downward to the Androscoggin River.

There is an observatory on the estate which affords a panoramic view of the Androscoggin River and valley to the east of Mount Moriah. Sixty-five acres of the 600 are in lawns and gardens. Thousands of evergreen trees which ornament the place were imported from Norway and Sweden by Mr. Ashton, a New York broker, who first established a summer residence there.

The property is 180 miles from Boston and four miles from Gorham on the state road to Portland, Me. It is 70 miles to Portland and only 40 miles to Poland Spring. The Shelburne station of the Canadian National Railways adjoins the property.

There is a mansion house of 18 rooms, a Swiss Chalet bungalow with 15 rooms, a group of stables, and electric power house which was recently installed at a cost of \$15,000. The bungalows will be built in a pine grove which adjoins the state road at a point between the two entrances. The largest of the group of stables is now being transformed into a large central hall, the dimensions of which are approximately 120 feet in length by 70 feet in width.

Practically every guest room as well as the living rooms will have fireplaces. Plans have been made by Mr. Taylor for the installation of heating plants in the mansion house and Swiss bungalow. The bungalows will be heated by fireplaces.

A large reservoir on the mountain side, fed by springs, provides the water supply. More than 100 miles of bronze piping are used to convey the water to every part of the estate. Mr. Taylor's plans include the keeping of a herd of 10 Guernsey cows.

More than \$7,000,000 already have been spent this year for construction in the United States. The volume of building operations financed by this enormous expenditure during the first 10 months of 1926 is greater than the volume registered during the corresponding period of last year, when all previous records were broken, according to statistics compiled by the Associated General Contractors of America.

Despite a decrease of 10 per cent from the September volume as noted last month, the total for the first 10 months of 1926 stands 1 1/2 per cent above the corresponding 1925 figure. The amount of construction work handled during October was exactly twice the figure registered as the monthly average in 1925.

A study of the statistics shows that no decrease in the volume of construction has been noted for more than one month. This fact is being viewed as remarkable in view of the high peak figure set last July when all records for a single month were broken. Following a decrease in August, operations again increased in volume in September.

October operations stand at the 200 point mark on a scale which places the 1923 monthly average on the 100-point basis. The average for 1925 was 176.

John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., report these transfers:

Adolph I. Dinner has sold to Vincent E. Squiers lot 10 on Intervale Road, corner of Beacon Street, Newton Center, containing 26,290 feet, and valued at \$10,000. Mr. Squiers also purchases from the same grantor lot 5 on Intervale Road, containing 15,440 feet, and valued at \$6,000. He plans to develop these two lots with single houses.

Horace Sweat has purchased the new single house with 7500 feet of land at 121 Carter Road, Newton Highlands, having a total valuation of \$12,000. Hans L. Eng was the grantor.

Two houses in Fayette Place, Newton, have been sold for J. Williams. Mrs. A. Lamsed has purchased the single house at 9 Fayette Place, with 2000 feet of land and having a total valuation of \$4,000. Joseph Gallant has taken title to the property at 7-A Fayette Place, consisting of a two-family house with 4000 square feet of land.

W. F. Smith has sold his seven-room stucco house and garage, with about 9500 feet of land, at 652 Highland Avenue, Needham, through the Charles G. Clapp Company. The purchaser is Kate V. Jacobs.

The Charles E. Howe Company reports these transfers:

In Davis Square, Somerville, a two-story brick and cement garage at 403 Highland Avenue has been sold to Albert Blakie. He buys for a permanent investment. There are 6013 feet of land valued at \$5 a foot and the building valued at about \$45,000.

Property at 221, 221-A, 227, 227-A and 229, 229-A, Riverside Avenue, Medford, has been sold for E. W. Miller to Harry M. Feinsilver. This property consists of three two-family frame dwelling houses with about 6000 feet with each lot. The land is valued at \$2700 and each building at \$11,000.

LeRoy C. Thompson has sold his two-family house and garage at 160-162 Orchard Street, Watertown, to Catherine M. Conley who purchases for a home. There are 5000 feet of land, valued at \$3000 and buildings valued at \$14,000.

Lot 9 and 10, Howard Park, Newton, containing 16,659 feet of land, on Oliver Road, Waban, have been purchased by H. L. Hamilton of Needham, who has started to build a house for his occupancy. Henry M. Howard gave title.

Annie P. Sullivan has sold her three three-family houses at 51 Smith Street, 53 and 55 Phillips Street, Roxbury, to Samuel Williamson. There were 6071 feet of land assessed at \$3000 and the buildings at \$3800. The purchase price was much in excess of assessment.

The Link-Belt Company has taken a lease of space on the eleventh floor of the Statler Building. This lease was negotiated through the offices of William Marriott Welch and W. H. Ballard Company.

Papers passed today in the sale of the residence at 230 Commonwealth Avenue, having a tax value of \$34,000, to John P. J. Clunie. The grantor is Charles Boyden. This parcel includes a brick and stone, four-story house and 2490 feet of land. The lot is assessed on a valuation of \$17,000; the building, \$16,000. The sale was negotiated through the office of T. Denale Boardman, Reginald and R. deB. Boardman.

MUSIC

Niemack-Gorn

Ilse Niemack, violinist, and Isidore Gorn, pianist, gave a joint recital at Jordan Hall last evening. Willy Schaefer served as accompanist to Miss Niemack in her share of the program. She had chosen Paganini's D major Concerto, Goldmark's "Witches Sabbath," Wieniawski's "Scherzo Tarantelle," Scherzo, Barcarolle, and Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song" and three compositions of her own handiwork through which to exhibit her abilities.

The brilliant Paganini initiated the program. It is, of course, lengthy and ostentatious. Every trick of the fiddler's trade finds an outlet here. At a recital it serves little purpose except to display technical achievements. And yet its occasional effectiveness cannot be denied.

Miss Niemack showed all the required technical resources. Her bow skipped and jumped and flew about; it sang or sputtered as need arose. It was quick paced or slow in turn. Her legato was effective, and her tones resonant. Yet there was not that lyric beauty which occasionally graces violin tone. Clearness and sharp brilliancy became distinguishing features, rather than luminosity and gentleness. And since the violin is distinctly an emotional instrument, this deficiency was soon apparent.

A group of Miss Niemack's own compositions has been announced. "On the Drava," Scherzo, Barcarolle. These proved to be written in a melodic vein and showed a clear sense of form. Balance and contrast, the artistic necessities of all music, large or small, were present in all needed measure. No startling originality flowed through the little pieces, but they were satisfactory recital music. The principal criticism registers about a similarity of treatment in all three. But as the product of a young musician they show decided ability, and a mastery of form which is far more promising than any straining after wildly unusual harmonic effects could be.

Mr. Gorn played, as his portion of the program, the "Andante and Variations," the B minor Capriccio and the G minor Rhapsody of Brahms, Chopin's A flat Ballade, a pair of Mazurkas, the Op. 25, No. 12 Etude and the B flat minor Scherzo. For concluding brilliant music he chose Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue, in a solo arrangement of his own contrivance.

Haydn's music drew from him an interesting interpretation. He gave each of the variations an individual touch, and played them all with a sense of continuity rather than detached notes. He colored his tones with warmth. A spirited energy coursed through the music, representing a romantic rather than stately classical Brahms. The Chopin was much less satisfactory to his listeners.

Mr. Gorn has a straightforward manner in his playing which is rather pleasant. He plays simply with no affectation. His technique is altogether adequate to his demands on it, and best of all, he differentiates his chosen music, making each a bit of musical characterization.

C. S. S.

Orloff Recital Postponed

The recital by Nikolai Orloff, pianist, scheduled for tomorrow afternoon, has been postponed to the evening of Dec. 7, in Jordan Hall.

QUEEN'S BOSTON VISIT REPORTED UNCERTAIN

Mayor Nichols has announced that from information received it is uncertain whether Queen Marie of Rumania can visit Boston. The Mayor and George W. Johnson, director of public relations in the city of Boston, had received the following letter from T. T. Weston, consul-general of Rumania in New York:

"A wire has been sent to one of Her Majesty's ladies in waiting in regard to Her Majesty's visit to Boston and a reply has been received to the effect that Her Majesty is not yet sure whether she can go to Boston or not. As soon as I hear more definitely I shall communicate with you again."

MAINE TO SEND RECORD DELEGATION

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 10 (AP)—The Maine section of the New England Council met here yesterday and made plans for sending a record delegation to the annual New England conference at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 17 and 18. This state sent 70 to the last conference at Worcester and an effort is being made to have a larger representation this year.

Another All-Year Hotel for New Hampshire



Summer Residence at Shelburne, N. H., Which Is Being Converted Into a Hotel

FINE ARTS, TOPIC OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Fall Convention of Two Districts at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 10.—Fine arts and the dominant need for America to realize the beauty of its own artists' creative efforts, sounded the keynote of the annual fall convention of the fourteenth and fifteenth districts of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs in the Hotel Kimball yesterday afternoon.

The American artist, sculptor, painter, musician, writer or singer, is as true and high a genius as those of Europe," is the thought expressed by representatives of one club after another.

Mrs. Frank H. Stewart, chairman of the art department and widely known Massachusetts clubwoman, described the International Art Exhibition, recently in Pittsburgh and to be shown in the larger cities of the country. She said the work of living artists needs the well-earned and worthy interest of the American people.

Mrs. Phillip H. Tirrell, chairman of the literature committee, said that the choice of children's reading should be observed even in their infancy. Mrs. David Nickerson, chairman of the education department, recommended that club women work to secure from city governments the appointment of a dean for girls in all schools. She deplored the lack of kindergartens in the State, saying that there were less than half enough to care for the children needing this form of training prior to their grammar school education.

B. U. ANNOUNCES NEW SCHOLARSHIP FUND

\$25,000 by Anonymous Donor to Aid Students

Announcement of the William S. Studley Scholarship Fund of \$25,000 at the Boston University School of Religious Education and Social Service for the aid of worthy students in the school was made yesterday by Walter S. Athearn, dean, on the occasion of the ninth annual "Presidential Exercises" at the university. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, was a speaker.

The fund is established in honor of the Rev. William Sprague Studley by an anonymous donor.

"The Studley memorial fund," said Mr. Athearn, "will be a great boon to many students, especially the children of ministers, teachers, missionaries and others who have been unable to save from meager salaries enough to send their children through college. It is hoped that other memorial funds for a like purpose will be established."

FIFTY-YEAR MEDAL AWARDED TO MASON

One of the new Masonic veterans' medals recently authorized by the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Massachusetts to be given only to twenty-fifth Masonic district, was presented Monday evening to William Sear, Master of Eliot Lodge of Jamaica Plain and now a member of Prospect Lodge of Roslindale. John W. Withington, District Deputy Grand Master, made the presentation on behalf of Frank L. Simpson, Grand Master, at the regular communication of Prospect Lodge, which was also the occasion of the annual visitation of the District Deputy.

This medal is awarded Masons affiliated for 50 consecutive years and in recognition of faithful service. Henry Doerr, presiding master, conveyed a Past Master's jewel from John A. Johnson, who was master when Mr. Doerr was first made to the office of the Lodge. A Past Master's Diploma was also presented to Mr. Doerr, by Mr. Withington.

SOCIALISTS EXPENDED \$2 AND \$5 ON CAMPAIGN

John R. Mackinnon of Lowell, Socialist-Labor Party candidate for the office of State Auditor, in his return of expenses filed with the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, reported that he spent \$2, which was contributed to his party's campaign fund, Stephen S. Surridge of Lynn, Socialist-Labor candidate for State Secretary, reports he spent \$5, given to the campaign fund.

Alvin E. Bliss, Senator of Malden, according to his return, expended \$150, which was contributed to the Republican City Committee of Malden, Melrose and Everett. Whitfield L. Tuck of Winchester, as an Independent Citizens' candidate for the House of Representatives, reports that he spent "nothing" in his campaign.

JOHN H. FINLEY TO SPEAK

John H. Finley, an editor of the New York Times, will speak at the weekly assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce tomorrow. His subject will be "Eight Years After."

Y. W. C. A. TO HOLD CANDLE SERVICE

Membership Recognition Ceremony Next Sunday by Invitation Only

The Boston Young Women's Christian Association is sending this week invitations to its 3500 members to participate in the first Candle Lighting Service, a membership recognition ceremony to be held at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul next Sunday at 5 p. m. Admission will be by card only.

The church will be decorated in the flags of all nations to carry out the theme of world fellowship. Upon entering, each one will be given a white taper, which they will hold throughout. In the processional will

be Joseph Butera, 1834 Dorchester Avenue, Boston, who with the Baroque painter, musician, writer or singer, is as true and high a genius as those of Europe," is the thought expressed by representatives of one club after another.

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CALCUTTA-BOSTON RECORD LOWERED

A new record for passages from Calcutta to Boston by freight steamer was established today by the Cunard-Brookbank Line steamer Mahondra, Madrice J. Addy, master, which arrived in Boston today, 30 days out from Calcutta. This passage reduced the old record by several hours, which was also made by Captain Addy. It also marks the third successive voyage of Brookbank liners in which each vessel came in ahead of its schedule. The passage usually averaged 40 days.

The Mahondra will discharge a part of the cargo. The vessel brought 3500 bales of jute and 2500 bales of shellac in addition to consignments of shellac, rubber, spices and other Far East products. The vessel will clear for New York tomorrow morning to discharge the remainder of the cargo.

STUDENTS EXHIBIT WORK DONE ABROAD

More Than 200 Water Color and Oil Pictures on View

Students and graduates of the School of Fine Arts and Crafts, Newbury Street, are exhibiting more than 200 pictures, both water color and oils, at the Grace Horne Gallery, Trinity Court, Boston. The pictures were done in Italy last summer.

Among the exhibits are works by Joseph Butera, 1834 Dorchester Avenue, Boston, who with the Baroque painter, musician, writer or singer, is as true and high a genius as those of Europe," is the thought expressed by representatives of one club after another.

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Better Vocational Guidance for Smith Students Proposed

Personnel Department Sends Out Questionnaires in Effort to Estimate Qualifications and Arranges for Lectures on Various Pursuits

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 10 (Special)—Better vocational guidance is the objective of new plans which the personnel department of Smith College is putting into effect for the first time this year.

Questionnaires have been sent out to all seniors in an attempt to estimate their qualifications for given vocations and their wishes. In each house senior representatives have been chosen and it is their duty to give out news and notices from the office and answer questions.

PHOTO FINISHERS MEET IN BOSTON

The fourth annual convention of the Master Photo Finishers of America opened at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this afternoon, when Harry S. Kidwell of Chicago, president, called the meeting to order. More than 400 delegates from nearly every section of the country are in attendance. John J. Alves of Braintree, president of the Master Photo Finishers of New England, welcomed the delegates.

J. George Kenderick of New York, president of the Business Bureau, International, spoke on "The Great Game of Business." Other speakers at the afternoon meeting were: A. O. O'Brien of Greenville, S. C.; Guy A. Bingham of Rockford, Ill.; and William H. Manahan Jr.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 to inspect the exhibit of photographic supplies, equipment and advertising materials in Parlor A. The annual banquet will be held tonight at the Copley-Plaza at 7 o'clock. Tomorrow's program includes a tour of Boston, committee meetings, and addresses in the afternoon by prominent business men.

BERKSHIRE PLAN PRAISED

Vermont Official Says Its Effect Has Been Felt Through Wide Area

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 10 (Special)—Berkshire County is setting a splendid example to other local units in New England, in the work it is doing for publicity and improvement. James F. Taylor, secretary of the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce, told the Berkshire Hills Conference at its annual meeting in Hotel Wendell, last night, when the first season's work of that organization was reviewed and policies outlined for the coming year.

"You have the possibilities, the spirit of expansion, and the advantage of mass play that comes from action as a united group, which is the power that accomplishes things in these days," he said. "Organized in a vision that has charm and distinction to commend it, your campaign promises to be more and more successful."

"You have raised in the vicinity of \$25,000 the first season, and have expended \$14,000 for newspaper advertising alone. Your admirable book-let and folder have found wide circulation. The good effect of this work has been felt in Vermont and New Hampshire, as well as in your own state. If Massachusetts could be inspired to raise a \$250,000 fund for similar work, the movement would receive splendid momentum."

"Old New England hasn't played the game and hasn't kept the pace. New England is beginning to realize the obligation she owes to herself and the rest of the Nation."

He gave a brief outline of what Vermont is doing through teamwork and a pooling of resources to attract visitors and business to the State. He indicated the Maine view that first emphasis in such a drive be put on recreation.

William H. Whittelsey, presiding, emphasized the point that the main purpose of the Berkshire Hills Conference is not to benefit the hotels, but to effect permanent improvements. The county is looking for visitors, he said, but it is the occasional visitor who decides to stay and share his lot with the Berkshire public. That is especially sought and valued.

The report of the committee on a program for 1927 which was adopted by the conference recommended a budget of \$40,000 and reorganization of the advertising campaign. The advertising budget for 1927 was set at \$10,000 and the conference recommended that a revised issue of "The Call of the Berkshires" be published, and that a new book-let be prepared with full descriptions of the scenic beauties of the county. No action was taken on a recommendation that a permanent manager of the conference be chosen.

Subscriptions amounting to several thousand dollars were announced as a success for the 1927 fund.

Carl Wurtzbach of Los was elected president of the conference to succeed Harry D. Sloan of Pittsfield. Other newly-elected officers included: Vice-president, George Hastings of North Adams; O. W. Vanderpool, Pittsfield; and R. W. Wheeler, Great Barrington; treasurer, Malcolm W. Lehman, Pittsfield.

BETTER VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE FOR SMITH STUDENTS PROPOSED

Personnel Department Sends Out Questionnaires in Effort to Estimate Qualifications and Arranges for Lectures on Various Pursuits

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 10 (Special)—Better vocational guidance is the objective of new plans which the personnel department of Smith College is putting into effect for the first time this year.

Questionnaires have been sent out to all seniors in an attempt to estimate their qualifications for given vocations and their wishes. In each house senior representatives have been chosen and it is their duty to give out news and notices from the office and answer questions.

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HARVARD-B. U. BUSY WITH NEW COURSES

Education Extension Now in Eleven Cities

Courses of study are being conducted in 11 cities and towns, and a total of 780 students are enrolled so far this semester in the Harvard-Boston University School of Education extension courses. Prof. John J. Mahoney of the Boston University faculty and director of the courses, announced today.

Seven cities and towns in Massachusetts are being the 11 in which courses are being conducted. They are Chicopee, Fall River, Haverhill, Lynn, Lawrence, Leominster and Stoneham; Portsmouth and Concord, N. H.; New Britain, Conn.; and Newark, N. J., are the other points. The largest class is that at Newark, where 200 are enrolled in the course in mass levitation, lectured by Miss Helen Leavitt, lecturer on music at Boston University. Besides Miss Leavitt, the other members of the extension courses faculty are Dr. George B. Franklin and Lucy Jenkins Franklin, dean of Boston University; Prof. Bancroft Beasley of Harvard; Prof. Charles Persons, Boston University; Prof. Frank Novak, Boston University; Dr. J. MacAndrew, lecturer at Boston University; Prof. John J. Mahoney, Boston University; Morgan L. Combs, formerly supervisor of secondary education in Virginia; Miss Osa Noyes, Boston University College, and Dr. Harry Lathshaw, Harvard.

BOSTON CLUB WINS TROPHY

New England Advertising Men Indorse Various Publicity Movements

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 10 (Special)—Resolutions offering every encouragement and assistance to the New England Council in its efforts to better business and industrial conditions in New England, were unanimously adopted at the closing session of the New England Association of Advertising Clubs held in the Chamber of Commerce Hall.

The convention also went on record as endorsing the New England publicity movement organized by the state of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and now proposed by Rhode Island. It was recommended that the Advertising Clubs in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut take such measures as may be necessary to improve the industrial and commercial conditions of these states.

All of the New England clubs were asked to send representatives to the New England Conference to be held in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 15 and 16. The silver trophy offered by the Advertising Club having the largest number of delegates present, mileage being taken under consideration, was awarded to the Boston Advertising Club. The club had 17 delegates in attendance and traveled 41 miles.

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BANGOR TO HAVE STUDENT LOAN FUND

Gift to City of \$10,000 for Purpose Announced

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 10 (Special)—Local city officials are engaged in working out details of a plan known as the Bangor Student Loan Fund, which boys and girls of Bangor are to be given an opportunity to borrow money without interest or security, to enable them to continue in this manner an educational progress that otherwise might be halted.

At a recent meeting of the City Council, an offer was accepted from the Kiristien family of Bangor, represented by Abram L. Kiristien, under which \$10,000 is to be given to the city as a trust fund. The money is to be under the jurisdiction of the Mayor and school department. "To be loaned to worthy boys and girls irrespective of race, color or creed."

CHAPTERS OF JUNIOR LEAGUE IN SESSION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 10 (Special)—Representatives of the 13 chapters of the Junior League in New England met here today for the annual convention. The convention was held in the South Church Parish House. Preliminary meetings last night followed a luncheon served delegates in the Longmeadow Country Club by the Springfield Junior League.

The three guests of honor at the regional conference, the first of its kind to be held in New England, are Mrs. Carleton H. Palmer, president of the Associated Junior Leagues of America; Mrs. Emily A. Lindley, officer of the National Junior League; and Miss Emily S. Anderson, field secretary of the Associated Junior

BRITISH WARNED AGAINST BUYING SOVIET GASOLINE

Price "War" Is Started by Competition From Russian Oil on English Market

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 10.—The gasoline price war, which started with the recent offer to retailers on the part of the "big three" in the English gasoline world—the Shell, British Petroleum, and the Anglo-American Oil Company—of a half-penny a gallon extra profit if they refused to stock the "independent" article, is due, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands, to the growth of competition from Russian oil on the English market.

Recently all products concern known as "ROP," which markets Russian motor gas in England, entered into an agreement with a subsidiary organization—the Independent Oil Distributing Company—for the exclusive distribution by the latter of Russian oil in countries immediately surrounding London. The board of this new company, it is stated, includes the names of Sir Walter Townley, former British Ambassador at The Hague, and Lieut.-Col. T. C. R. Moore, Conservative M. P. who served in the British Army in Russia as deputy director of supplies and transport from 1918 to 1920, and was a member of the party of Conservative M. P.'s which visited Russia this summer.

Imports From Russia
For the eight months up to August this year some 24,000,000 gallons of motor gas was imported by England from Russia, and as the total monthly production of oil in Russia for August was 757,000 tons—34,000 tons less than the previous month—it is obvious that the independent Russian oil can exert on the British market by no means negligible, even though the major part of this total is required for home consumption.

At present, however, the imports from Russia still represent only a drop in the tank compared with the total used here. According to the latest available figures some 400,000,000 gallons of gasoline is imported annually, not to mention a considerable amount produced in refineries in the British Isles. The total is increasing rapidly and it is understood that the Independent Oil Distributing Company and the "ROP" intend to undertake a big push with a view to participating in the growing trade to the fullest extent possible.

Shareholders Indignant
The shareholders in British oil companies whose property is nationalized without compensation by the present Soviet rulers in Russia are indignant at the attempt to sell what they regard as their oil on the British market. Their view is that the oil is the legal property of British and other owners "whose businesses and stock were stolen or confiscated by the Soviet Government." They add that the funds at the disposal of the Soviet Government and used for revolutionary purposes outside Russia "emanate from foreign trade operations and are provided by the sale of grain, timber and oil."

The British public, therefore, is warned against buying Soviet oil or gasoline, "however tempting the price," for every one should realize that "every such purchase constitutes a menace to himself and the country—to himself, because it is subsidizing forces that are out to undermine the system of his individual and every day life; to the country because it is contributing to funds devoted primarily to the destruction of the British Empire."

'AD' MEN VISION
HOOVER POLICY

Chain Store Head Believes Fads and Fancies Will Be Dropped

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 9 (Special).—"Simplification and standardization," the creed of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, will be the business byword of the future, W. T. Grant, New York president of one of the largest chain store organizations in the country, predicted in addressing the

annual meeting of the Association of National Advertisers here. Fads and fancies which are "jammed down the throats of consumers by hollow-bottomed advertising," he asserted, "are not sound basis for financial success. It has created in the United States an overduplication of items, which clogs up the market and wastes billions yearly."

"The same thing by another name is one way of harassing the public," Mr. Grant said. "Competing companies have a way of splitting hairs as to qualities of their merchandise, with the result that they become so concerned about methods of 'putting the thing over' that they forget the first duty to the customer."

Profits at Definite Margin
"Men in business should set their profits at a minimum," he said, "and that once established, should not take any more of their attention or effort. A customer, who in buying, feels he is being wronged for all he has, is a dissatisfied customer."

In touching on the psychology of buying, the speaker emphasized the importance of mediums used.

"The 98 and 97-cent idea is being replaced," he said. "Advertisers once thought that people liked receiving change and would slice a penny from a dollar to be obliging. Quarters, dimes and half dollars are popular money pieces. A woman who goes to buy will part quickly with a dollar when she would hesitate at five dollars."

Postal rates will go back to the 1924 basis during the next session of Congress, due to the decrease in the number of pieces handled by the Post Office, the financial deficit it continues to suffer and, most of all, because of the slump in advertising and selling, Richard H. Lee, of New York, told the convention. Mr. Lee is general counsel of the National Council of Business Mail Users, representing 350,000 mail users.

"Mails due to the increased postal rates will be short over 750,000,000 pieces this year," he said, "and the Post Office Department will sustain a deficit in money equal to the deficit that existed before the increase."

For the first time in years the New York and Chicago post offices have suffered a slump, and when such cities as these have this experience, it is an indication of what is taking place all over the country.

New Tendencies in Marketing
Five new tendencies in marketing have revolutionized buying and selling methods, causing much dissatisfaction among the old school of manufacturers and merchants, but these new tendencies are here to stay and old systems should be readjusted to meet the new, L. D. H. Weid of New York told the convention.

"These five methods are," he said, "chain-store selling, direct marketing, hand-to-mouth buying, scientific marketing and installment selling. The campaign against chain stores waged several years ago has proved futile. They are firmly rooted now and must be accepted by big manufacturers. The jobber has his own troubles, for he is often eliminated, the chain store becoming its own jobber, but the manufacturer should find no difficulty in placing his goods through these channels, as well as through any others."

"Hand-to-mouth" buying, he declared, has put the necessity of large warehouses on the shoulders of the manufacturer instead of the jobber. Formerly the manufacturer would dump large orders on the jobber and let him take care of them, but that day has gone, for the jobber refuses to buy in large lots.

"Installment selling does not increase or decrease the actual purchasing power of individuals. It may direct it into lines which the purchaser would not have thought possible, but in the sum total, the result in actual sales is the same as in cash selling."

Paper—Two hundred thousand gallons of water are required to produce one ton of paper. The pulp used in the process of papermaking is 98 per cent water.

Telephone Hancock 7554
W. H. Rice & Co.
Men's Outfitters
MALLORY HATS

278 Tremont Street Boston
Two Doors from Metropolitan Theatre
OPEN EVENINGS

ATTENTION!
MRS. RICHARDSON
In new at
THE HARRINGTON SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVING
SHINGLE BOB—SHAMPOO—NARCEL WAVE
FINGER WAVE
230 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Room 406, Broadway Building Tel. B. B. 8665

MAIN 8833 Mail Orders Filled
FOUNTAIN PENS and PENCILS
23 Makes to Select From
WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pens and Eversharp Pencils
REPAIRED

PERRY PEN COMPANY
222 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

Dine at the
Hotel Sheraton
on the banks of the Charles
91 BAY STATE ROAD
BOSTON

WOMEN WARNED TO GUARD YOUNG

New York Federation Cautioned Against Cheap Reading Matter

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 9 (Special).—Individual vigilance over matter being tendered modern youth through certain types of periodicals was urged on the women of New York State at the duty of the hour by Mrs. Charles M. Dickinson, of Binghamton, before the thirty-second annual convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs in her message as its retiring president.

Though the intention of the delegates not to relax their determination to promote peace was repeatedly expressed, the attention of the convention was chiefly centered on the need for piloting the American home through the eddies of post-war ideas.

"We have reached a crucial moment in the world's history," Mrs. Dickinson declared. "Unique national problems unlike anything we have met in the past, and the importance of a better international understanding, face us as citizens of the world; they challenge the attention of every thoughtful woman."

Work for World Court
"Our federation took very high ground in regard to the World Court at our convention last year. It would be a great pity if, because of this fact, we now lull ourselves into self-complacency and self-satisfaction. The future of the World Court is by no means secure."

"I cannot close without calling your attention to the literature which is absorbing the young persons of the young persons in your families and boys are reading? I feel that it is my duty to warn you to be careful lest you become so absorbed in activities outside your homes that you have little opportunity left to get close to the young persons in your families, to know what they are reading and thinking as a result of their reading, and upon what philosophy they are building as future citizens."

I suggest that we be very practical about this matter. Take the time to examine the literature for sale at bookstores and newsstands, make inquiries as to the best sellers, talk with the modern playwright and learn from him the type of story he must write in order to attract the crowds to the theater.

"Do not allow a group of sensational, Bolshevik young writers to reach their insidious fingers into our very heartstones and rob our young hearts and our young girls of their obedience to law, which is liberty; their regard for the sanctity of marriage, which is the foundation of civilization; their esteem for the sacredness of our American home life, their love of country and their respect for God."

Urges Individual Work
Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, declared that each club member was a publicity agent for the whole Federation, charged with the responsibility both of representing it in a fair light and of well as through any others."

"Hand-to-mouth" buying, he declared, has put the necessity of large warehouses on the shoulders of the manufacturer instead of the jobber. Formerly the manufacturer would dump large orders on the jobber and let him take care of them, but that day has gone, for the jobber refuses to buy in large lots.

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W. H. Rice & Co.
Men's Outfitters
MALLORY HATS

278 Tremont Street Boston
Two Doors from Metropolitan Theatre
OPEN EVENINGS

ATTENTION!
MRS. RICHARDSON
In new at
THE HARRINGTON SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVING
SHINGLE BOB—SHAMPOO—NARCEL WAVE
FINGER WAVE
230 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Room 406, Broadway Building Tel. B. B. 8665

MAIN 8833 Mail Orders Filled
FOUNTAIN PENS and PENCILS
23 Makes to Select From
WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pens and Eversharp Pencils
REPAIRED

PERRY PEN COMPANY
222 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

Dine at the
Hotel Sheraton
on the banks of the Charles
91 BAY STATE ROAD
BOSTON

Now Open —
"America's Finest Cafeteria"
Welcomes You —

The luxury of the appointments at the newest Georgian are equalled only by the quality of the food and the cordiality of the service you receive. We have striven to provide an atmosphere that says "Welcome Friend" to every patron passing thru our doorway.

The Newest GEORGIAN
296 Harvard St. Brookline (Cordage Corner)
10 OTHER GEORGIAN IN GREATER BOSTON

office, believing that this was a logical step following their original espousal of woman suffrage. The other past presidents to speak were: Mrs. George D. Hewitt of Carthage, and Mrs. Walker S. Conly of Port Chester.

Mrs. Sherman announced at the dinner that she had appointed Mrs. Otto Hahn of New York, chairman of the National Department on Education.

RAIL EARNINGS LINKED TO WAGES

Brotherhoods Make Point That Men Should Share in Income Gains

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The feature of latest developments in the railroad hearing before the Board of Arbitration here was contained in the testimony of John G. Walbur, vice-president of the New York Central Railroad, when he admitted under questioning by W. B. Doak, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, that he believed the employees should share in the increased earnings of rail lines.

Mr. Walbur held that rates and fares paid are "not a controlling but a contributing factor" in fixing wages. He denied that the railroads had sought to inject any references to earnings into the question of refusing a wage increase.

In order for a through freight brakeman to earn \$250 a month he would have to work the equivalent of 51.6 eight-hour days in the month, it was shown, the railroads' statistics setting forth that numerous trainmen earned these wages.

Mr. Doak sought to have Mr. Walbur admit the number of days equivalent work which a man would have to perform, but it was not until Edgar E. Clark, chairman of the board, took the questioning that Mr. Walbur must write in the record that he was to earn the \$251 reported by the railroads and 45 days' work in a month to earn \$200.

"If a trainman made only the basic day of eight hours, or 100 miles 30 days a month, he would get \$145 a month," Mr. Walbur testified.

The use of the month of October by the railroads in basing their wage averages was challenged by Mr. Doak, who asserted that this was the best season of the year and earnings were consequently the highest. This fact, he said, made it evident that 12 times these figures were not the true average yearly earnings for an employee. Mr. Walbur held that in some instances, at least, the use of this month was fair and equitable in computing yearly earnings.

In the case of yard conductors, L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, testified that the \$250 a month earnings shown for these employees (the majority of these men earning less, however, according to the tables introduced) could be achieved only by working the equivalent of 37 eight-hour days.

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M. AUGUST
118 Main St., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
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BEACON JEWELER
Also Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
S. SHALITT, Proprietor
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Ella L. Merrill
Exclusive
Wraps Gowns
Millinery
Kenmore 6837
346 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.

GLEANSING DYEING
MEN'S SUITS
Naphts. \$1.35
LADIES' COATS
Naphts. \$1.50 up
LADIES' DRESSES
\$2.00 up
Other Prices Just as Reasonable
The English Cleansing Shops
Cleansers and Dyers
BELMONT
112 Trapelo Road
Belmont 0941
EVERY PROCESS
AT OUR DISPOSAL
BROOKLINE
1843 Beacon St.
Supt. 2019

The Shoe That Needs No "Breaking-In"

TODAY, visit Plotkin Bros. new shoe salon and see the many charming Red Cross models on display.

Note how faithfully they interpret the foremost modes in footwear, yet what a distinctive touch of personality they retain.

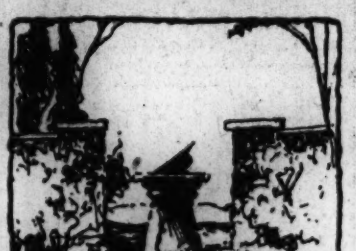
You can even wear these shoes home without incurring the slightest discomfort—for Red Cross Shoes need no "breaking-in."

WITCH TONE
A Red Cross Shoe
Tide Mark
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

"The Phyllis"
A beautiful one-strap model in your choice of Tan or Black calf.
\$10

Red Cross Shoes Exclusive in Boston with Plotkin Bros.

Plotkin Bros.
364 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

(From the Kansas City Star)
Kansas City, Mo.

WE COMMEND Lew Wentz of Ponca City, Okla., to the attention of his fellow men. Not because Mr. Wentz is an oil millionaire, but because he is a man who knows how to use his money.

He has been brought before the public just now by his offer to lead \$1,000,000 without interest to help finance Oklahoma cotton men. But this is only one of the many public-spirited plans that are constantly coming from his apartment in the old-fashioned little Arcade hotel in Ponca City.

At Christmas time every poor child gets an assortment of gifts from him. Each inmate of the county farm gets a gold piece. The Indian children get Christmas trees. A Salvation Army spread is provided. Large baskets of good cheer are carried to all the crippled youngsters. The telephone girls and postmen are remembered. Then Lew Wentz asks of his friends:

"Boys, have we forgotten anyone?" "No," they invariably tell him. "Well," he answers doubtfully, "it's been a big Christmas but I'd hate to think we had forgotten anyone."

Mr. Wentz's other benefactions could be named almost to weariness. The loan funds of \$50,000 he has established at the state university and the state agricultural college to help put poor students through school, the state offices he is maintaining to work for crippled children all through Oklahoma, the swimming pool and Boy Scout camp he has given Ponca City's young folk, the various gifts he has made to churches and hospitals in his mother's name, are only a few of them.

Now he is putting up money to

METROPOLITAN STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMPANY
Modern FIREPROOF Construction.
1600 Individual Rooms for Storage of Household Goods.

PACKAGES—SILVER VAULTS ROOMS FOR TRUNKS—BOXES
Special facilities for pianos, paintings, works of art. Courteous service resulting in satisfied customers has been our best asset.

184 Massachusetts Avenue
(Just Across Harvard Bridge)
Cambridge, Mass.
WARREN B. HIBBERT Gen. Mgr.
Telephones: University 0612, 10125

help the Oklahoma farmers. Quite a man—Lew Wentz.

Arkansas City, Kan.
Special Correspondence
A LITTLE girl had a new cloak which she was eager to wear. When the hour came for her to wear it the first time, the little friends with whom she was going out had already arrived.

"Why are you not wearing your new cloak, dear?" her mother had asked her.

"Mother," the little girl replied, "Maudie hasn't a new cloak and if I wear the new one her cloak would look shabbier than ever. I thought at first I would let Maudie wear my new one, but she wouldn't like the old one after she returned home. I think I'll wear the old one, Mamma."

Autumn's Bright Colorings Now at Height in Garden

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK.—Autumnal glory lingers in the hardy chrysanthemum border at the New York Botanical Garden, although the leaves are falling in the hemlock forest and the berries are disappearing from the rowan trees. Thousands of flowers in shades of tawny yellow, maroon, vivid scarlet, orange and brown are approaching the height of their blooming and will be at their best this week.

The green house, with its profusion of less hardy chrysanthemums in bloom, contributes another bright spot to the fading autumn landscape, with its 95 varieties, of which 50 are new to the garden this year.

COURT CLERK TO BE HONORED
Members of the Massachusetts Bar will gather at the Hotel Somerset this evening to honor Henry L. Bellow, clerk of the equity motion session of the Suffolk Superior Court, who retires after 50 years of court service. Samuel L. Powers will be the toastmaster.

Doll's Hospital, Inc.
Have your dolls repaired before the Christmas rush.
OLD DOLLS ARE VALUABLE
By-Lo Baby Heads, Wig, Parts New Dolls and Doll Clothes.
37 Temple Place, Boston
Tel. Han. 8422

Come To DURAND'S for Luncheon Soda Candy

DURAND STORES CO.
BOSTON
34 Arch Street
175 Devonshire Street
[36 CHAUNCEY STREET]
To Be Opened Soon
Cambridge—254 Main Street
Kendall Square

Pottery Gifts

Large two-handled vases for autumn flowers. Bowls and vases for Thanksgiving decorations. Lamps with colorful parchment shades.

PAUL REVERE POTTERY
350 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
(In Miss LaRue's Shop)

GREEKS SETTLE REGIME ISSUE

Coalition Becomes Inevitable, as No Party Has Secured Clear Majority

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 10.—An official estimate of the results of the Greek elections credits the Liberal union with 130 seats, and the Democratic union, plus certain allied independent groups, with 35 seats. There is a total of 286 seats in the Chamber, so the Republicans are assured of a working majority if they decide to combine.

The extreme royalists under Mr. Tsaldaris, received 65 and the moderates, under General Metaxas, 47 seats. The Royalist vote is therefore by no means negligible, and doubtless has occasioned some surprise among Republican enthusiasts. Seven Communists and two independents complete the existing returns, which are unlikely to undergo material alteration.

This situation demands little comment beyond that contained in yesterday's message. The question of the formation of a new government is now before the Greek people.

Members of Florist's Telegraph Delivery Association
Tel. Back Bay 0401

Caplan
The Florist
125 South St., Boston

RUG CLEANING and Oriental Repairing

Our Watchwords Are—
"Courtesy and Service"

Adams & Swett
ROXBURY, MASS.
Rug Cleaners for 70 Years
Highland 4100—4101—4102

Everything 1/3 Off

Pottery Gifts

Large two-handled vases for autumn flowers. Bowls and vases for Thanksgiving decorations. Lamps with colorful parchment shades.

PAUL REVERE POTTERY
350 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
(In Miss LaRue's Shop)

regime is settled by an adequate majority. For the rest, no party has secured a clear majority, so that some sort of a coalition becomes inevitable. All the Republican parties may get together, but in view of recent history certain difficulties exist in the way of co-operation between the leaders of the Liberal union and the Democratic union. It is likely that George Kafandaris and Andrew Michalakopoulos will fix up a deal with General Metaxas, thereby receiving 47 votes against the 35 Democrats controlled by Mr. Papanastasiou.

Parliament probably will reassemble on Nov. 22, until which time General Condylis intends to remain in office.

Surnames—First come, first served, is in order in Turkey regarding the choosing of a surname. The educational department's ruling allows latitude in the selection so long as it does not conflict with names of historical fame.

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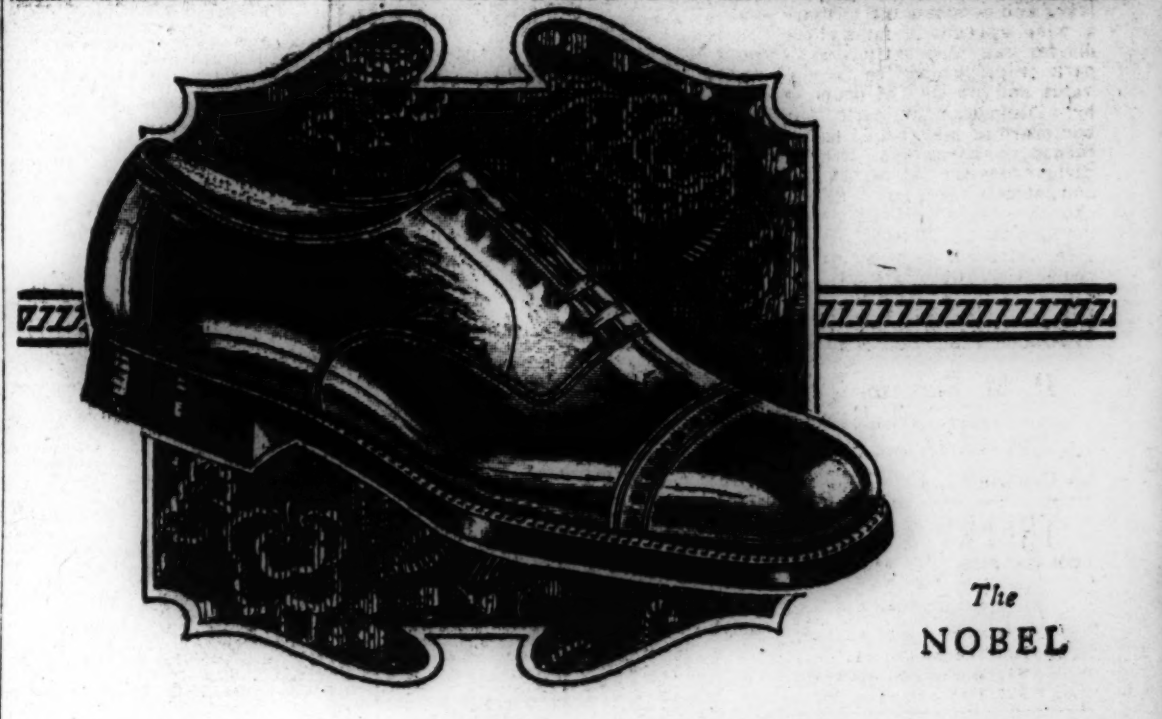
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The next time you are buying shoes, come to Coes & Young—the store for men who are "rich" in common sense—who know that \$10 to \$20 for good shoes means long wear, smart appearance—money saved.

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MEN'S FINE SHOES, ONE OF WHICH IS BANISTER

CITIES AWAKEN TO GREAT NEED OF PLAYGROUND

Survey Shows 83 Municipalities Report Land Given for Purpose

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—A national survey shows that as the community value of land or other property devoted to recreation is being more widely recognized, subdivisions of large tracts of land are realizing the wisdom of dedicating a portion of the property to public parks, playgrounds, and other recreational facilities.

Evidence of this appears in a study of state laws and municipal ordinances providing that subdivisions shall not be accepted, approved or recorded by public officials unless reservations are made for parks or playgrounds.

The inquiry was made for the Committee on Judiciary of the Chicago City Council by Frederick Rex Librarian of the Municipal Reference Library here. He found that last year 83 cities reported land or property donated for recreation purposes as compared with 65 cities the preceding year, and that 16 cities reported loans of property for recreation purposes. Value of property donated in 51 cities was estimated at \$1,493,256.

Playgrounds Are Required
Henry M. Hagelbarger, director of law, Akron, O., wrote that the City Planning Commission there requires the maker of residential allotments to dedicate for playgrounds an area which it deems adequate for the children of the future residents of the allotment. In many cases, he stated, parks and playgrounds have been dedicated to the public.

Chicago is considering legislation concerning this subject. The Regional Planning Commission here has recommended dedication of property for playgrounds when new subdivisions are opened. The City Plan Commission of Cleveland "recognizes desirability of such dedications but has not attempted to put regulations into effect," it was reported by Charles E. Conley, city plan engineer.

Due consideration should be given to allocating of suitable property for schools, parks and playgrounds to be dedicated, or to be reserved for the common use of all property owners by covenant in the deed. It was stated in rules and regulations for plans and subdivisions prepared jointly by the director of public service as supervisor of plans, and the City Plan Board of Dayton, O.

"It is deemed advisable that at least 5 per cent of the new area of every plat, exclusive of streets, should be set aside as a play park," the statement continued. "Where such plat contains less than 40 acres the 5 per cent should be combined whenever possible with reserves of other plats."

Harland Bartholomew, city plan engineer, wrote in a preliminary street plan statement for Des Moines, Ia.:

Ten Per Cent for Parks
"As a general rule, 10 per cent of subdivisions over 20 acres in extent should be set aside for park and playground purposes. Rugged slopes, wooded tracts, swamps, lakes and commanding hill tops have a wide appeal. A far-sighted subdivision can frequently use a small park or playground to increase the value and stability of property near by. Dedication of park, parkway, boulevard or playground land can be turned to advantage if the subdivision devises his scheme of lots and streets properly. School and church sites should be reserved at the time land is platted."

In Detroit it is provided that "in residential allotments, the commission may request the allotter to dedicate for playgrounds or parks an area which it deems adequate for the children and residents of the allotment."

Most of the new subdivisions coming into the city of Houston, Tex., are setting apart some of their land for playgrounds, it was learned. In Kenosha, Wis., each subdivision is asked to dedicate at least 5 per cent of its property for public purposes. It is not compulsory, but not one owner has declined to accept the suggestion, according to C. M. Osborn, city manager.

Dedication of parks and playgrounds in Memphis, Tenn., has been achieved by persuasion of the subdivisions. It was said by Edward B. Kiewit, city attorney. St. Paul, Minn., in 1885 enacted a law requiring certain dedications of land for playground and park purposes when subdivisions were to be opened, it was reported.

341,000 MILES FLOWN ON PRIVATE MAIL LINE

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—At completion of the first six months of its service as a contract air mail carrier, the National Air Transport, Inc., through Col. Paul Henderson, general manager, announced at headquarters here that flights had been made both ways between Chicago and Dallas, Tex., seven days a week, through all kinds of weather, and that 92 per cent of the trips had been completed in the scheduled time of 11 hours and 50 minutes.

Pilots of the company flew 341,000 miles in scheduled flights during this period in addition to 33,000 miles flown in ferrying and testing. On scheduled trips only four forced landings were required as the result of mechanical difficulties, an average of one to each 55,000 miles. Of the thousands of pounds of mail carried on this route, none has been lost or damaged, and no one has been injured, Colonel Henderson reported.

LEGION WILL CAMPAIGN FOR UNIVERSAL DRAFT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 10 (AP)—The American Legion will renew its five-year-old legislative fight for universal draft at the earliest opportunity, according to James F. Barton, national adjutant of the Legion. Legislators place little hope that anything can be done toward passage of the Capper-Johnson bill, still before Congress, at the short session next month, however. "The greatest need at the present," said Adjutant Barton, "is for education on the subject, not only education of senators and representatives but education of the citizens of the Nation as well. The theory has received the unanimous endorsement of every national convention of the Legion since 1922 and has been advocated by President Coolidge and President Harding."

FLOWER SOCIETY ELECTS
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—Peter Pierson of Cromwell, Conn., was elected president of the Chrysanthemum Society of America. William E. Ekke, Baltimore, was chosen vice-president, and Charles M. Totty, Madison, N. J., treasurer. Baltimore was selected for the 1927 meeting place.

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Pet Contest Proved a 'Howling Success'

Dogdom Had Red Letter Day
in Winning Awards at
Popularity Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—It was a red letter day for dogdom when the first honors in the popularity contest of Famous Pets of Famous People, just held on the Waldorf Roof as a benefit for the New York Women's League for Animals, went to a Russian wolfhound, while a wallaby, a raccoon, a couple of elephants, an alligator, a parrot and a baby leopard looked on regretfully.

Vaselli, a Russian wolfhound owned by Yvonne d'Arle, won first prize, with John Drew, the leopard owned by Mrs. Florenz Ziegfeld, only five votes behind. The next three winners also were dogs—Chumme, a

chow; Mickey, a German police dog, and Moly Cule, an abbreviated Boston terrier.

With canine popularity running high, Taffy, a squirrel monkey with an elongated tail, seeking perhaps to back in borrowed glory, clung to the strategy of wim hoo notes. Sam, a raccoon, was gracious enough, but won nothing, while Mary and Jane, the two elephants who sought peanuts rather than popularity, also went unrewarded.

Chinook, an Eskimo dog, was conspicuous by his silence, while Rags, the army "mutt," assumed the dignity of the Irish terrier he isn't, and kept silent, too. Dogs, pedigreed and otherwise, were represented in great number at the show, and during the proceedings applauded the canine winners with long, loud barks. In fact, caninely speaking, the contest was a howling success.

NEWARK BONDS AWARDED
NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—J. S. Rippey & Co. and associates have been awarded \$1,355,000 Newark, N. J., 4 1/4 per cent water bonds on bid of 100.50.

How a Famous Wyoming Ranch Used to Look



THE "BUFFALO BILL" MUSEUM
Located at Cody, Wyo., in the shadow of Cedar Mountain, the Peak That Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) Called His Favorite, This Reproduction of His Old T. E. Ranch Contains Many Interesting Relics of the Early Days of the American Frontier Plainsman.

GROUND IS BROKEN FOR CODY MUSEUM

Buildings to Be Reproduction
of Frontier Type

CODY, Wyo. (Special Correspondence)—Ground has been broken here for a museum for the preservation of the relics of the late Col. William F. Cody, universally known as "Buffalo Bill." Cody was the scout's home town, which he founded in

1896, and which is the home of three of his grandchildren—Jane, Frederick and William Carlow.

The land was purchased by the State and has been deeded to the Cody Family Memorial Board. With this board the Buffalo Bill Museum Association, a local committee, is co-operating in raising building funds, and the Cody family will provide an endowment for its maintenance.

The log buildings are to be modeled on the group developed by the colonel along the Shoshone River, now owned by F. S. Groves of Philadelphia, Pa., who has given consent for their reproduction.

Señoras Shop From Carriages in Historic Mexican Town

Show Windows Are Unknown in Stores of Culiacan,
Whose Annals Cover 2000 Years—City Park Was
Once Site of Pyramid Crowned With Temple

CULIACAN, Sinaloa (Special Correspondence)—This is one of the oldest towns in the Americas. Away back about the beginning of the Christian era, if Aztec chronology is to be depended upon, the Toltecs took possession of the city of Culiacan, then the capital of an ancient Indian empire.

Through Culiacan, in the following centuries, passed several migrations of Nahuas, the last of which became known as the Aztecs after they entered the Valley of Mexico. Previous to this others founded the great Toltec Empire and the city of Teotihuacan, now one of the show places within reach of Mexico City, since the Mexican Government partially excavated it. So Culiacan has an unbroken history of occupation reaching back over 2000 years.

Yet there is not a plate glass window in the place; nor a show window of any kind. If you want to see something in a store you go in through the open door and look at it, for the idea of showing goods in a window has not yet reached Culiacan in the course of its 20 centuries of existence. If you don't want to go in through the door you send word to the keeper of the store that you would like to see such and such articles and he sends round a clerk with them to your house.

Arrivals of Goods
Ladies of quality ride up to the sidewalk in front of a store and the clerks bring out to their carriages for their inspection armfuls of goods; and the ladies, young and old, take their time. They would try the patience of the clerks if they were not supplied with an inexhaustible stock.

Culiacan once had a great and high pyramid crowned with a temple. The place where it stood is now occupied by the Alameda or principal city park. On the east of this is the handsome cathedral; and about it, on the other three sides are very Spanish looking buildings all with wide broad and high arches facing into wide corridors. Of these arches there are considerably more than 100, and they give the Alameda a very picturesque appearance.

There is a numerous and dusky colony of vultures in the slender towers of the cathedral. They hang to the spires and long narrow windows of the bellfries, basking in the tropical sun; and no one touches them; for it is an Indian tradition, which the whites have adopted, that vultures are lucky.

Passing through another park one may see scores of these solemn birds sitting on the higher branches and gravely watching the kindergarten children at play there. One of the teachers says they came there every day; and that they seemed to enjoy the noise and laughter of the children.

Radical—On Paper
Culiacan is radical, as many Mexican towns are—on paper. The city

authorities, and the state too, for that matter, for Culiacan is the state capital, talk of radicalism, communism and socialism as something every up-to-date town ought to have. The idea has been carried so far as to turn many parks and public places over to the Indians and the laboring classes, practically to the exclusion of all others.

The proof that Culiacan hasn't yet waked up fully is that while she's very radical—on paper—if one listens to the one little daily exponent of the policies of those in power, she hasn't turned her Alameda and other parks over to the Indians.

Instead, the old order of things which existed before the revolution, is there. The ladies, old and young, walk about the park in one direction while the men walk in the opposite direction. And the young ladies and the young men and the old ladies and old men bow and smile and say pleasant things each time they pass one another.

As one leaves the old park, the old cathedral and kindly, picturesque old Mexican custom he may say: "Culiacan has not yet waked: She is still dreaming in the past. May she be long in waking."

RODEO "COWBOY" FINED FOR CRUELTY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The first arrest in connection with the rodeo now being held in the new Madison Square Garden for the benefit of a local hospital has been made, when a cowboy from Chester, Tex., was arrested for "wanton cruelty" to animals. He was brought before a local magistrate and fined \$10. The magistrate imposed this nominal fine when the cowboy informed the court that he must pay the fine personally, since the rodeo management would not pay it. The magistrate said that if the rodeo management was to pay the fine, he would place it at \$50.

"We regard the rodeo as an abomination," an official of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said. "It is demoralizing and debasing, destructive of the result of the educational work which is being done in the public schools, where children are taught to be humane to, and considerate of, animals."

"We contend, however, that the rodeo, as given in this city, does not even depict the West of the present day. The shouting, shooting cowboy of the plains and the frontier town is a relic of the past; the lariat is almost a curiosity; the plains are fenced; the cattle are tamed. The rodeo has become commercialized. It has no place in our modern civilization."

FARMERS URGED TO UNIFY PLANS

Federal Relief Depends on
Concerted Action, Says
National Milk Head

CLEVELAND, O.—Urging that the self-help efforts of farmers through co-operation be supplemented by federal relief legislation fitted to the individual needs of particular agricultural groups, Judge J. D. Miller of Susquehanna, Pa., president of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, has pleaded for a check of the agricultural sweep toward peasantry.

Addressing the National Federation's tenth annual convention, Judge Miller, who is also first vice-president of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., of New York, declared there is no conflict of interest between farmers, and that there should be no conflict of effort. Unity of agricultural effort is now imperative, he said, and to delay will make the rehabilitation more difficult.

Difficulties of obtaining remedial legislation for the farmers at Washington have been enhanced by the conflict of opinion among farm groups as to the character of legislation required, said Judge Miller. "It is fairly safe to assume that if the farm groups can agree on the type of legislation required, that a large majority in Congress will support such legislation, if in their judgment it is constitutional and sound."

"The needs of various co-operative marketing associations for additional capital differ. With some the paramount need is for sufficient capital to enable them to hold their seasonal, as well as annual, surplus so that the crop may be sold in an orderly way."

"That the needs of the several groups of farmers differ, does not indicate any conflict of interest, but rather indicates the necessity for different forms of relief. "The purchasing power of farmers must be increased, else will agriculture sink to lower and still lower levels. Nor will farmers be the only ones to suffer. Not only does prosperity in agriculture mean greater prosperity elsewhere, but what is far more important, it means better and higher standards of living for farmers, better rural schools and better supported rural churches, institutions that have been potent factors in molding American character and guiding the upward course of American civilization."

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Here's the answer: The food we buy **MUST** be of the highest quality, regardless of cost. Prices vary—quality, never.

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Year in and year out, at every Waldorf, you can be sure of getting your money's worth of the highest quality food, skillfully prepared—and attentive service. Waldorf quality **MUST** be the best!

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MADRID

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Detail

TIME WAS when a shoe was merely a stout covering for the foot. In those days Thayer McNeil supplied the people of Boston with the best available, just as they do now.

And now, when, in addition to good materials and good workmanship, beauty of design and perfection of detail are further necessities, Thayer McNeil is more than ever able to offer you the best that the market affords.

MADRID—a high-cut shoe with Spanish heel and genuine lizard trimming. In black patent colt with brown lizard, \$17. Tan kid or black suede with matching lizard, \$22.

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YVONNE—a one-strap shoe with medium Louis heel, genuine alligator trimming, and an enameled buckle. In tan Russia or black patent, \$15. In brown or black suede, \$16.

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LAKE DIVERSION CASE MAY HINGE ON ANCIENT MAP

Drawing Made by Marquette in 1673 Regarded of Vital Importance

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Voluminous evidence was offered at the Supreme Court chancery hearing in support of the complainants' contention that Chicago water withdrawals from Lake Michigan eventually might be materially reduced without hardship to the city.

The complainants, the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, seek to enjoin the Chicago sanitary district, from withdrawing water in such quantities as, in their view, impairs lake shipping through lowering of the normal surface level.

The states of Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi are represented with the sanitary district opposing the move.

Two Leading Issues

The complainants centered their argument upon two points which they held to be the crux of the controversy. They sought to establish that the sanitary district, and its predecessor, Chicago's drainage commission, had burned the population of down-state Illinois and the contiguous territory in the Mississippi Basin with polluted water, and that adequate artificial sewage disposal plants would make unnecessary withdrawal of water sufficient to constitute a burden on Great Lakes shipping.

Charles Evans Hughes, special master for the Supreme Court, to prepare a record of the 25-year-old controversy, opened the day by overruling defense objections to inclusion in the record of excerpts from previous inquiries into the problem by War Department engineers and committees of the Illinois Legislature.

Through these records, together with elaborations by counsel, more than 1,000,000 words of evidence was put into the record, detailing the history of the Chicago drainage opening of the old Illinois-Michigan Canal in 1865.

British Inquiry Involved

Pending final disposition of the case, the sanitary district has authority from the Secretary of War to withdraw \$500 cubic feet of water a second for drainage purposes.

Complainants' testimony included a letter from Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, to the British Ambassador in Washington, in which it was conceded that the actual flow through the sanitary district's locks at Lockport, Ill., averaged 9700 cubic feet a second during 1924 and at times reached 12,000.

Mr. Kellogg's letter was in response to a representation from the British Embassy that the sanitary district's diversion program, is not, however, reported directly in the present proceedings.

There was virtually no cross-examination by the defendant counsel. Presentation of the complainants' case probably will require four more days, after which the defense will be heard.

A map drawn by Father Marquette in his explorations of the Illinois' headwaters in 1673 may prove a decisive factor in the controversy.

Dr. James W. Goldthwaite, professor of geology at Dartmouth College and complainants' witness, resumed his historical account of more than 100 maps, presenting geological configurations at the south end of Lake Michigan and the probable influence of the artificial Chicago Drainage Canal upon the natural flow of waters in the region.

Among his exhibits is a photostatic print of the Marquette map. Among several lineal miles of maps in evidence, this is the only plan indicating a continuous flow of water from the Des Plaines River into Lake Michigan by way of the Chicago River channel. All other contours reveal a natural divide between the headwaters of the two rivers, along the line of what is now Kedzie Avenue, Chicago.

The point is considered vital, for one of the principal contentions of the complainants is that the artificial drainage canal, which reversed the flow of the Chicago River, joined the great continental river systems, the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, over a natural barrier. Dr. Goldthwaite described the Kedzie Ridge as a continental divide.

CITY UNITY CALLED PATH TO PROGRESS

Construction Council Told of New Methods

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 10 (Special)—Necessity for co-operative action by all civic units of a city in aiding progress was stressed by E. J. Russell, chairman of the St. Louis City Plan Commission, at a luncheon in connection with the American Construction Council's annual meeting here.

The speaker sketched the trials which arrested development of St. Louis for years, due, he said, to inability of various groups to get together. He continued:

"It is only recently that the city has been able to get everyone to pull together. Now a bond issue of \$37,000,000 has enabled the city to get new drainage projects, an efficient lighting system and to reconstruct streets which were first traced by cows."

Methods being followed by various branches of industry in assuring the public quality building materials and suggestions as to how further improvement may be made were discussed by D. Knickerbocker Boyd, Philadelphia architect and vice-president of the council, and Prof. H. L. Whittemore, chief of the engineering mechanics' section of the United States Bureau of Standards, Washington.

A round table conference on ap-

WOMEN DEFEND 48-HOUR WEEK

One Woman Employer Tells of Her Successful Test of Five-Day Week

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Increased production and sound business conditions follow adoption of the shorter working day in industry.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse asserted at a hearing before the State Industrial Survey Commission just held at the Bar Association here. Mrs. Whitehouse represented the New York League of Women Voters, which advocates legislation for a 48-hour working week for women.

The output of her own leather business had increased considerably after the introduction of the 44-hour week, she said. "At that time," she continued, "there was a 48-hour week in the plant. The unions demanded a 44-hour week for the men, and I gave it to both the men and women. After several months I found that our output was considerably increased."

"I closed the factory on Saturdays last summer as an experiment, and it worked so well that I am going to continue closing Saturdays during the entire year. There is no sentiment in it. It is a matter of increased production and good business. I adopted shorter hours because they are more efficient and because they pay better."

Another Viewpoint

Mrs. Whitehouse is president of the Whitehouse Leather Company, Inc., employing 80 to 100 hands, half of which are women.

Legislation for a shorter working week for women in industry was opposed by Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, chairman of the New York Branch of the National Woman's Party.

"The 48-hour proposal endangers the economic position of women in industry because it discriminates against them in favor of men," she declared. "Our party does not endorse long hours, but we have never discovered that long hours were any more injurious to women than to men."

War Outlawry Code Asked

It was then pointed out by Colonel Robbins that the international society calls for a code of law based upon outlawry of war, equality of all nations, great and small, before the law; an international court and de-
partment and assembling of equitable provisions in the code for the guidance of this code in the administering of international justice.

It was then recommended that this world court should have inherent and affirmative jurisdiction of all international questions. "So long as war remains legal and available," concluded the speaker, "an appeal to arms could legally supersede the decision of the world court and thus render its jurisdiction futile."

Colonel Robbins was introduced by the Rev. W. Russell Bowie, New York, who presided at the afternoon session.

WOMAN GOVERNOR WELCOMES QUEEN

Democratic and Monarchic Rulers Meet in Wyoming

QUEEN MARIE'S TRAIN EN ROUTE TO DENVER, Nov. 10 (AP)—Democratic and monarchic feminine rulers met at Casper, Wyo., when the special train bearing Queen Marie of Rumania and her royal party pulled into Casper to be greeted by Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Governor of Wyoming.

The West's feminine executive was escorted to the royal car by the Mayor of Casper, and was presented to Queen Marie. After chatting a few minutes, Governor Ross took her place between the Queen and Princess Ileana in an automobile piloted by Prince Nicolas for a short tour of the city. Thirty minutes later, the party returned to the train, accompanied by Governor Ross, who is traveling with the Queen to Denver at the latter's request.

For the first time on their transcontinental trip, Queen Marie, Princess Ileana and the Prince inspected the cab of a locomotive yesterday during a stop in Wind River Canyon. Informed that the locomotive was an oil burner, the Queen responded that the locomotives in her country are oil burners.

Last night at a dinner aboard the train in compliance to Governor Ross, which was attended by the Rumanian party and the American personnel, the Governor expressed her hope that the visitors had enjoyed seeing her State, which is nearly the size of the Kingdom of Rumania.

The Queen faced a strenuous day in Denver, beginning with the city's formal reception at the Municipal Auditorium and ending late tonight with attendance at the American Legion's armistice eve ball.

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For the first time on their transcontinental trip, Queen Marie, Princess Ileana and the Prince inspected the cab of a locomotive yesterday during a stop in Wind River Canyon. Informed that the locomotive was an oil burner, the Queen responded that the locomotives in her country are oil burners.

Last night at a dinner aboard the train in compliance to Governor Ross, which was attended by the Rumanian party and the American personnel, the Governor expressed her hope that the visitors had enjoyed seeing her State, which is nearly the size of the Kingdom of Rumania.

The Queen faced a strenuous day in Denver, beginning with the city's formal reception at the Municipal Auditorium and ending late tonight with attendance at the American Legion's armistice eve ball.

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WOMEN DEFEND 48-HOUR WEEK

One Woman Employer Tells of Her Successful Test of Five-Day Week

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Increased production and sound business conditions follow adoption of the shorter working day in industry.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse asserted at a hearing before the State Industrial Survey Commission just held at the Bar Association here. Mrs. Whitehouse represented the New York League of Women Voters, which advocates legislation for a 48-hour working week for women.

The output of her own leather business had increased considerably after the introduction of the 44-hour week, she said. "At that time," she continued, "there was a 48-hour week in the plant. The unions demanded a 44-hour week for the men, and I gave it to both the men and women. After several months I found that our output was considerably increased."

"I closed the factory on Saturdays last summer as an experiment, and it worked so well that I am going to continue closing Saturdays during the entire year. There is no sentiment in it. It is a matter of increased production and good business. I adopted shorter hours because they are more efficient and because they pay better."

Another Viewpoint

Mrs. Whitehouse is president of the Whitehouse Leather Company, Inc., employing 80 to 100 hands, half of which are women.

Legislation for a shorter working week for women in industry was opposed by Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, chairman of the New York Branch of the National Woman's Party.

"The 48-hour proposal endangers the economic position of women in industry because it discriminates against them in favor of men," she declared. "Our party does not endorse long hours, but we have never discovered that long hours were any more injurious to women than to men."

War Outlawry Code Asked

It was then pointed out by Colonel Robbins that the international society calls for a code of law based upon outlawry of war, equality of all nations, great and small, before the law; an international court and de-
partment and assembling of equitable provisions in the code for the guidance of this code in the administering of international justice.

It was then recommended that this world court should have inherent and affirmative jurisdiction of all international questions. "So long as war remains legal and available," concluded the speaker, "an appeal to arms could legally supersede the decision of the world court and thus render its jurisdiction futile."

Colonel Robbins was introduced by the Rev. W. Russell Bowie, New York, who presided at the afternoon session.

WOMAN GOVERNOR WELCOMES QUEEN

Democratic and Monarchic Rulers Meet in Wyoming

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In the Lighter Vein

A WORD FOR JAZZ

Jazz, after all, has its uses, as a correspondent's anecdote points out. The vicar had employed a man to do some painting in the church, and found him plying his brush briskly to the whistled air of a syncopated song. "A somewhat—er—secular melody," said the vicar hesitatingly. "Could you not whistle something—er—slightly more appropriate?"

Two hours later he returned to find the painter whistling the "Old Hundred," his brush moving slowly in unison. "Dear me," he said thoughtfully, after watching a minute or two; "there was that other tune. Perhaps, after all, you might whistle that again."—*Manchester Guardian.*

THE UNKNOWN.

"Have you any of Request's compositions?"

"Never heard of him."

"That's strange; most of the songs I hear on my radio are by him."

CAUGHT UNAWARES

The teacher had been giving a very graphic account of the reindeer, its habits, habits, and uses. One boy, however, was not paying the slightest attention, so the teacher asked:

"Now, what is the use of the reindeer?"

The startled youth looked up and said:

"It makes everything in the garden lovely, teacher."—*Yorkshire Post.*

EASY MATTER

Tourist: "But this bed, I am sure, is too narrow for me."

Landlady: "Oh, I can easily remedy that. I'll get the bedspread."

WHY NOT?

"Are you satisfied with the election returns?"

"I certainly am," replied the successful candidate, "I'm one of them."

POOB TAILOR

The young wife sat plying her needle.

"It's too bad," she said to her husband, "the careless way the tailor sewed this button on. This is the fifth time I've had to put it on for you."—*Progressive Grocer.*

HAUGHTY CHAUFFEUR (to errand boy, who has been told to put purchases in car): "Don't bring them in this way!"

Errand boy: "What? 'Ave you got a tradesman's entrance, then?"

COPPER NOW A PUTTER

The Detroit police have a country club and have taken up golf. They are thinking of carrying their clubs on the beat, so they can put people in jail.—*Longview News.*

ITALIANS SEEK SCHNEIDER CUP

American Seaplanes Would Take Permanent Possession by Winning Again

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 10 (Special)—Speeds of more than 250 miles per hour are confidently expected from the American and Italian racing seaplanes which are to compete here for the Jacques Schneider Trophy. The Schneider Cup race, which is held each fall and is closely watched by the aeronautical world, dates back to the pioneer days of aviation when, in 1913, Jacques Schneider, French armament manufacturer, first put the trophy up for competition. That year the contest was held at Monaco and won by the Frenchman, Prevost.

Each year, except during the war, the speeds gradually increased until, in 1923, the United States won it for the first time, putting up a speed of 177 miles per hour at Cowes, Eng. Since then the Schneider Trophy has remained in the United States, no race being held in 1924 owing to there being no foreign competitors.

Last year, at Baltimore, Md., Lieut. James H. Doolittle, of the United States Army Air Corps won the contest against Great Britain and Italy in a race in which world speed records were broken. Lieutenant Doolittle's speed was 232 miles per hour and, on the following day, this same pilot, flying his racing seaplane, set a new world seaplane speed record of 245 miles per hour.

This year both Italy and the United States will enter three high-speed racing seaplanes. The six machines will be sent off at five-minute intervals and will fly over a 50-kilometer triangular course extending from the Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, northwest to a point in the bay to be marked by a boat, and back via Newport News wharf to the Naval Base. This course will be covered seven times, making a total distance of 350 kilometers. Pilots will mark the turning points of the course.

Each Has Won Twice

Should the United States win, it would automatically claim permanent possession of the Schneider Trophy. The nation which first wins three times in five years is to become permanent holder of the cup. Italy has won it twice before, and so has Great Britain; but America has won it twice during the last five years.

The race itself will be preceded by the elimination trials, which will start with the navigability test, followed by a water-tightness test, both of these being for the purpose of establishing the seaworthiness of the machines, and for preventing the entry of freak machines. Each seaplane must fly from 5 to 10 miles and, alight on the water, and navigate at a speed of at least 12 knots for one mile.

This navigability and flying test will be followed by the water-tightness and seaworthiness tests, during which the seaplanes will be moored out unattended for six hours. While these tests are believed to be somewhat stringent for such frail racing craft, they are deemed necessary in order that perfectly freak contraptions which do not promote the art of flying may be eliminated.

Italy is to be represented by three monoplane seaplanes of the float or twin pontoon type, constructed by the Macchi Company, whose flying boat seaplane last year won third place. The engines are Fiat's, rated at from 700 to 800 horsepower, the machines being, of course, single-engine types.

In design, the machines represent the last word in cleanliness of streamlining, with a fuselage not unlike that of the American Curtiss racer, designed to offer the least possible air resistance. The cooling of the big engines is obtained through the use of what are called wing radiators.

An ordinary radiator of the normal type would offer much resistance in a racing airplane, so that a method has been developed of employing "what is in reality a skin radiator placed over the wings, flush with the surface.

Wing-Type Radiators

These radiators offer no additional resistance, while they provide ample surface for the cooling of the high-powered engines which are fitted in these racing airplanes. The wing radiator was first developed by the Curtiss company, the producers of America's racing airplanes which have secured so many world records in the past and which at present hold the Schneider Cup.

The Italian team of four pilots of the Regia Aeronautica, the Italian Air Force, is under the direction of Maj. Mario de Bernardi. Two of the Italian machines will be flown by

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Maj. Aldo Gugliemetti and Capt. Arturo Ferrarin, respectively, while the third machine will be flown by Capt. Guascone Guasconi, or Lieut. Adriano Bacula. It will be recalled that Capta Ferrarin in 1920 piloted one of the two SVA planes completed the first flight from Rome to Tokyo.

The United States has entered three Curtiss racers by members of the naval air service and the marine corps. The machines, Curtiss R3C racers, are the same ones which were entered last year, one of which won the contest. The pilots will be Lieut. C. C. Champton, U. S. N.; Lieut. George Cuddihy, U. S. N.; and Lieut. Frank Schilt, U. S. M. C., the American team being under the command of Lieut.-Commander H. C. Wick, U. S. N.

The only material difference between the three American racing seaplanes is in the engines. With the exception of comparatively minor changes, the planes remain unaltered since last year. Completely new points of the most modern design have, however, been constructed for two of them. One of these two planes is fitted with one of the new Curtiss 700-horsepower engines, while the other machine has a Packard engine of the same power but different in that it is a geared-drive engine, whereas the Curtiss engine is of the direct-drive variety. Aeronautical engineers look for what they term a "race within a race" between these two American entries.

WHEATON YEAR BOOK EDITORS

NORTON, Mass., Nov. 10 (Special)—Elections have been made to the staff of Nike, the annual year book of Wheaton College, which is edited by members of the junior class. Jessie C. Smith, Wheatonville, is to be the editor-in-chief. Other editors are as follows: Literary editor, Eloise B. Prentice, Englewood, N. J.; assistant literary editor, Katharine S. Borden, Fall River; business manager, Beatrice Stone, Waterbury; assistant business manager, Katharine Gallagher, West Roxbury; photograph editor, Phyllis Nodding, Reading; subscription editor, Rosamund Jameson, Swampscott; art editor, Elizabeth Griewe, Waterbury, Conn.; joke editor, Edith Dodge, Woburn; sophomore representative, Frances Layne, East Orange, N. J.

COTTON UNITY ASKED BY CREDIT MANAGER

The cotton industry of the United States must become more efficiently organized both for production and for marketing, said J. H. Tregoe, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, at the monthly banquet of the Boston Credit Men's Association, last night. H. S. Twomey, publicity manager for the Jordan Marsh Company, spoke on the writing of business letters, saying that a collection letter "should sell the customer a willingness to pay the bill."

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Explorers Believe Honduras to Be Cradle of Human Race

Ruins of Lubantun Show Advanced Civilization—Calendar More Accurate Than Gregorian—20-Ton Blocks in Building on Hill 1000 Feet High

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—That the key which will open the door of knowledge as to the history of the human race lies in Central America is the belief of Mr. Mitchell-Hedges, the well-known explorer, who has just completed a further period of work excavating the ruins of Lubantun, in Honduras. Mr. Mitchell-Hedges first discovered the remains of this prehistoric Maya city three years ago, and this year, in collaboration with Lady Richmond Brown and T. A. Joyce, of the British Museum, has devoted most of his efforts to surveying and measuring the site. During this operation the ruins were discovered of a vast stone building, covering 10 acres of ground, and of a long terrace, built of enormous stone blocks and situated on the summit of a hill over 1000 feet high. Many of these blocks weigh about 20 tons, and the secret as to how they were transported to their position on the hill has yet to be unraveled.

The explorers also uncovered the remains of the only amphitheater known in all America, a vast arena which must have held at least 10,000 spectators. This is built in the form of a square, bounded on the east and west by flat-topped pyramids of cut stone, on the north by a series of stone terraces, and on the south by a gigantic stone stairway leading down from the main citadel. This was used, in Mr. Mitchell-Hedges' opinion, for religious ceremonies, though as nothing is known.

No Inscriptions on Stone
In an interview given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the explorer explained why this is so, and also gave a great deal of other interesting information as to the significance of his discoveries. It appears that the Maya people, though highly civilized, possessed no metal tools, and did not carve or inscribe on stone. It is probable that they left many inscriptions on wood, which would have thrown much light on their history and religious beliefs, but these have, naturally, crumbled to dust long ago. And yet every indication goes to show that the Maya civilization was far higher than modern natural science yet understands. For instance, in chronology the knowledge of this ancient people exceeded that of today, and they possessed a calendar which is finer and more accurate than the Gregorian. It functioned for over 6000 years without the loss of a single day, and it starts on a date which synchronizes with Oct. 14, 3757 B.C.

Sculpture as Good as Today's
To turn to their achievements in art, though with the use of metal tools, their sculpture was as good as the best of today, which they were also experts at painting and mosaic work. The evidences of this would go far to prove that their civilization was of very long duration, and it is for this reason that Mr. Mitchell-Hedges believes that when more has been learnt of their history it will be discovered that their influence extended further north and south than is at present realized—probably as far as Venezuela in the south and to Mexico in the north. There is also evidence of other peoples living in that part of Central America, of whom the world knows nothing as yet, and can venture no opinion. All that he has seen and learned from "mule ears" spent with the primitive races of Honduras has convinced Mr. Mitchell-Hedges that when the key to their ancient history and origin has been found the present conception of the evolution of the human race will be radically changed. It must have taken the Mayas many thousands of years to arrive at the state of civilization shown by their possession of so wonderful a calendar, and once the veil is pierced which shrouds in obscurity their history prior to 300 or 400 B. C., their country will far transcend Egypt in importance from the archaeological point of view.

Three Layers of Buildings
Such is the explorer's opinion, and it is finding support among all those who are engaged with him in his absorbing work. T. A. Joyce, who has been surveying the site of Lubantun on behalf of the British Museum, reports that he has found traces of three layers of buildings on the site of the city, showing that three successive civilizations had their homes in this spot.

The inevitable question as to the reason for the disappearance of so advanced a civilization and for the submergence of a fine people like the Mayas met with a ready explanation from Mr. Mitchell-Hedges. He was not, of course, able to speak with definite knowledge of the causes of this, but considered that the indications available provide plenty of material for well-founded conjecture. Traces of cultivation having been carried out on artificial constructed terraces on the hillsides go far to prove that the country was very thickly populated, a deduction borne out by the proportions of the buildings uncovered.

The explorer believes that the Mayas enjoyed a long period—probably as much as 1000 years—of great material prosperity and peace, with the result that eventually the land was worked out and the food problem became an acute one. They apparently lived on the communal system, all work, including the building of houses, being shared in by the whole community on an equal footing. Shortage of food eventually led to physical deterioration, and this, together with the warmth of the climate and the absence of competition, whether at home or abroad, brought about a corresponding lowering of morale.

Communal System Blamed
Mr. Mitchell-Hedges has spent 18 years, on and off, among the tribes of Honduras and the adjoining countries, and reports that nearly all of them live on the communal system. All of them are now not only degenerate, but are sinking steadily lower, until, like the Chiriquians of Darien in Panama, they are scarcely able even to feed themselves.

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New Provincial Grand Master for Western Division of Yorkshire



THREE REPRESENTATIVE MASONS
Left to Right—Deputy Grand Master Colonel Cornwallis, Provincial Grand Master Lord Amphil, Provincial Grand Master Lord Lascelles. The Gathering of the Masons at the Ceremony of the Installation of Lord Lascelles as Provincial Grand Master of the Western Division of Yorkshire. Afforded a Brilliant Spectacle, and Took Place in Victoria Hall, in the Town Hall of Leeds, in the Presence of Some 300 Masons in Full Regalia.

TEACHERS TO GET BURNHAM SCALE

Power of British Board of Education Brought Into Play

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The Board of Education has issued a rule the effect of which will be to compel the payment of the Burnham agreed scales of salaries to all teachers in the country. It will be remembered that the Board made a rule explicitly ordering this a few months ago, but owing to the promulgation of legal opinion to the effect that such explicit compulsion was ultra vires, the board withdrew the rule and have substituted a grant regulation which will produce the same result in practice.

Instead of the authority of the courts being behind the new regulation, the financial suzerainty of the Board of Education is brought into play. The new regulation states that if in the opinion of the board, a local authority pays less than the Burnham scale, and if the efficiency of the provision of elementary education in its area is thereby endangered, the board may deduct from the Exchequer grant, such a sum as will be equal to the amount the local authority saves by its default.

As it is certain that the teachers' organizations will take action in any case in which the Burnham Scale is not paid, it follows that the efficiency of the educational provision will be endangered in every case, with consequent financial loss and no authority therefore can benefit by default. The effect will be that the Burnham Scales will be paid throughout the country.

The inevitable question as to the reason for the disappearance of so advanced a civilization and for the submergence of a fine people like the Mayas met with a ready explanation from Mr. Mitchell-Hedges. He was not, of course, able to speak with definite knowledge of the causes of this, but considered that the indications available provide plenty of material for well-founded conjecture. Traces of cultivation having been carried out on artificial constructed terraces on the hillsides go far to prove that the country was very thickly populated, a deduction borne out by the proportions of the buildings uncovered.

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this led to the same kind of discord as is shown in this country today by the prevalence of strikes and class warfare. Among the Mayas, one section of the people, thinking to overwhelm their rivals, employed mercenaries from the other tribes, notably the Aztecs and the Toltecs, and with fatal results. When the Spaniards arrived, they found the Mayas already in a condition of slavery, and devoid of all desire to improve their position.

The explorers have brought back to England a large collection of specimens gathered during their 18,000-mile journey, including several live box tortoisers, which have been presented to the London Zoo—and 230 varieties of rare butterflies. But of greater interest to the archaeologist are 500 or more specimens of pottery and other articles recovered from the ruins of Lubantun. One of these is the carved figure of what is presumably a tribal god, made of lava. This is probably many thousands of years old, since it was found in a layer of lava which had long been overlaid by a succeeding flow. The pieces of pottery include 69 pieces made of black clay as heavy as iron, the work of the extinct Chiriquians, the ancient inhabitants of Colombia. These specimens are of exceptional interest, because no example of this particular work exists in any museum in the world.

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BRITAIN URGED TO USE ITS LAND

Wheat Sown to 9,000,000 Acres Would, It Is Said, Support Whole Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Of the 77,000,000 acres of land in the United Kingdom, the 48,000,000 which are cultivated employ and support less than 4,000,000 people. This is one of the most disquieting, and surprising of the facts which were brought to light at the seventy-ninth annual meeting of the Vegetarian Society, which was held in Manchester recently.

The subject of discussion was the relative values of cattle raising and agriculture in relation to the Nation's food supply, and from the figures quoted it was very evident that agricultural land in England is not being used to the best advantage. It is only necessary to refer to a few statistics to make this plain. Thus, of the 50,000,000 acres in the United Kingdom suitable for the cultivation of foodstuffs, no less than 45,000,000 are

used for growing food for cattle, and about 4,500,000 being given to corn and other crops providing human food.

Cereals vs. Meat
Such a condition of affairs might be regarded with equanimity were there not such a serious shortage in the supply of home-grown cereal and vegetable foods. But when it is realized that, even including the enormous quantities of meat produced, the total food which comes from the country's 48,000,000 acres is only sufficient to feed 15,000,000 people—less than one-third of the population—the serious nature of the problem will be readily understood.

That the present system is wasteful is the chief contention which the Vegetarian Society puts forward in support of its campaign for an increase in the area devoted to growing human foodstuffs, and a strong body of opinion in the country now holds the same view. It is already a more or less accepted fact that meat is the dearest of all varieties of food. Though an acre of wheat produces 10 times as much food as one acre of land employed in growing mutton, the amount of land devoted to pasture in England is greater than that devoted to wheat and all other crops put together. On the other hand, it would need only 9,000,000 acres to grow enough wheat to supply the needs of the whole nation and make the country independent of foreign imports.

Case for Vegetarianism
The case for vegetarianism was well put by one speaker, who dealt with the general advantages of its adoption to the country, as distinct from any convictions which might be held as to its claim to support on ethical grounds. He pointed out that the production of cereals, vegetables, and fruits gave a people striking advantages as compared with the rearing of cattle and sheep.

This would enable a large population to be supported upon home-grown foods, greatly increase the demand for labor upon the soil, render a country less subject to the results of industrial depression than factory life, and, in the case of the physique and maintain the health of the people, conserve the resources of a nation, and reduce its dependence upon foreign markets and its liability to suffer from speculation in foodstuffs, and constituted an insurance both against unemployment and shortage of food.

Measuring Heat of Lesser Stars
Is Now the Goal of Astronomers
Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON—Instruments for measuring solar radiation are so delicate that there is no machinery for making them, and Andrew Kramer, who has been engaged in the work at the Smithsonian Institution for 34 years, has had to devise new ways of handling the ivory, metals, amber, wood and other materials that enter into the construction of the pyrheliometer and bolometer.

He has cut a brass tube of such thinness that it will crumble under its own weight. He has cut a screw thread in a piece of ivory so fine that it is almost transparent. He has cut a flat bottomed screw thread on a cone-shaped metal so that it is as perfect as the ordinary cylindrical screw.

There are no tools for such work so that before he can build a new instrument he must fashion new tools. Mr. Kramer says that the most difficult task he ever had was to make the water-flow pyrheliometer, designed by Dr. O. G. Abbot, assistant secretary of the institution, for standardizing measurements of the sun's heat received at the face of the earth. He also makes for Dr. Abbot silver-dish pyrheliometers which have become the standard instruments for measurement of the sun's rays at the earth. He has at present orders from Germany, Switzerland, India, and the United States for these instruments,

each of which requires three weeks to make.

Mr. Kramer is now working on a new instrument to enable Dr. Abbot to measure heat in different parts of the spectrum of the fainter stars. Three years ago at Mt. Wilson Dr. Abbot measured the radiation of ten of the brightest stars, but his apparatus did not permit of work on stars of lesser magnitude.

PLAN MEDICAL LIBERTY BILLS

Colorado and Minnesota Advocates Outline Legislative Possibilities

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Introduction of bills in the State Legislatures for medical liberty is planned in Colorado and Minnesota, representatives of branches of the American Medical Liberty League stated at the annual convention of the league here.

Answers to inquiries sent out to candidates before the election in Minnesota indicate that medical liberty may have advocates in the new Legislature, said Mrs. George M. Kenyon, director of the Medical Liberty League of that state.

Colorado workers are centering their efforts in opposition to compulsory vaccination and other medical orders before they become law, said Mrs. E. U. Vincent, representing the Colorado League.

Protest of a small group in Edgewater, a suburb of Denver, prevented passage of an ordinance for compulsory vaccination, she added. In Colorado Springs, damage suits proved effective when an attempt was made to enforce vaccination despite several votes of the people against such compulsory medical treatment.

Why the Opposition?
A steady movement is on foot to abandon the use of toxin-antitoxin and the "Dick" serum, H. E. Soule, editor of the National Observer, declared, because, he said, "it is being repeatedly demonstrated that neither one is the harmless agent it has been claimed to be and because the grounds of danger in their use have become so frequent that it is becoming more and more difficult to conceal their menace from the public."

"I could quote you large numbers of warnings against the pernicious use of toxin-antitoxin," Mr. Soule continued, "but one from Dr. Chester A. Stewart of the University of Minnesota Medical School, which appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association is typical of the rest. I do not desire to cause uneasiness in the minds of parents whose children have undergone the Schick test toxin-antitoxin procedure," says Dr. Stewart, "but it is proper and pertinent to point out that the public health officials in urging use of toxin-antitoxin inoculations are paving the way for evils which may well exceed those they are no doubt honestly desirous of avoiding."

Medical men claiming excessive authority are carrying on propaganda and oppressing citizens with the taxpayers' own funds, Mr. Soule asserted, saying further: "They control and dictate the health policies of our schools, our hospitals and of practically every community, they prevent teaching of anything but old school, allopathic medicine, in our colleges and universities and constantly strive to drive out any and every other system than their own for the relief and healing of humanity."

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The severe depression in the shipbuilding industry is a reflection of the effects of the coal strike. Tonnage under construction in Great Britain and Ireland is the lowest since June, 1909. There were 774,797 tons building at the end of September, which was a drop of over 66,000 tons, as compared with the end of June. Work was commenced on only 485 tons during the June quarter.

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BRITAIN TO HELP BRIDGE ZAMBESI

Preferential Treatment for Plan—Credit Assured Up to £10,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The great bridge which is proposed to build over the Zambezi River at Sena in Portuguese East Africa, according to Modern Transport, will receive preferential treatment among the important developments in East Africa, in connection with which the British Government is pledged to lend its credit to the local governments concerned up to the amount of £10,000,000. The paper adds:

"The Sena bridge, which, when constructed, will enable the trans-Zambesia Railway so to be extended as to provide through running facilities between the Portuguese port of Beira and Blantyre, in Nyasaland, will be built some 300 miles farther down the river than the Victoria Falls bridge, and will be a long, low structure over a broad but shallow stream. A main bridge of 28 girder spans, with one lifting span to permit the passage of river steamers, will be about three-quarters of a mile long.

"It is estimated to cost £2,750,000, about £250,000 representing steel work, which will give work to a considerable number of people in Great Britain. For the bridge and the Nyasaland portion of the cost field branch an amount of £1,500,000 was provisionally allocated by the East African Guaranteed Loan Committee, and this sum should amply cover the cost, including the 32½ miles of new railway required to link up the existing system with the bridge site.

"The construction of such a bridge, although not in British territory, is essential to the progress of the British Protectorate of Nyasaland and the Fort Jameson district of northern Rhodesia," adds the paper, "for owing to the ownership by Portugal of a long strip of the East African coast, these territories, as well as southern Rhodesia, are wholly or partly dependent on the port of Beira as their outlet to the sea."

The institution still administers this government bureau. In 1924 it sent and received a total of 460,658 packages of research and governmental literature. Shipments abroad went to 80 distributing agencies in 54 countries, including Tasmania, Iceland, Latvia, and Liberia. The Smithsonian service acted as the receiving agency for re-stocking the libraries destroyed in the Tokyo earthquake. Dr. Matsumoto on his recent visit expressed the gratitude of Japan for this aid.

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Free Distribution of Reports Started in 1847

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EDUCATIONISTS ACT IN BRADFORD

English City Prepares to
Pay \$775,000 a Year on
Teaching System

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Lord Eustace Percy, president of the Board of Education, has introduced a new and valuable method of procedure into English educational administration. He has asked all local authorities to submit programs of development for the three-year period 1927-30. In consequence of this the local authorities up and down the country are now investigating their educational needs, discovering their deficiencies, and formulating and presenting to the Board of Education complete forecasts of the various educational enterprises needed for the improvement of their services during the forthcoming triennium.

This method of procedure is felt to be a great improvement upon the old method, whereby local authorities presented their estimates, to the board each year for a year at a time. The new procedure gives the board a comprehensive forecast of the probable course of educational progress for several years ahead, and enables the Chancellor of the Exchequer to gauge the outlay on education is likely to be.

As an illustration of the great development and extension of educational facilities which the next three years will bring about, the program of the city of Bradford may be cited. In the scheme formulated by this authority the provision of three new secondary schools takes pride of place; suitable sites have been or are being acquired, and the buildings will be erected during the triennium. Five new elementary schools or additions to existing schools are proposed, and the provision of more nursery schools will be undertaken at a convenient time.

A large extension of handicrafts is foreshadowed in the decision to establish 20 practical workshops. The physical needs of the children will be met by additional open-air accommodation, camp, and vacation schools. Progress will be made in connection with the provision of playing fields for both elementary schools and the central and secondary schools.

And furniture is not forgotten. For a long time, according to the directors' report, much of the school furniture has been regarded as unsatisfactory and out-of-date. A sum of £5000 is to be spent in each of the three years in design, and each child will have its own separate chair and locker.

Appendices are supplied showing the financial effect of the scheme. The total cost of the whole of the education system of the city will, by the third year, be in the region of \$775,000 per annum. It is estimated that this expenditure will result in the provision of a better educational system for the children.

"THIRD WALL" OF JERUSALEM FOUND

Structure Revealed in Excavations of Dr. Sukenik

JERUSALEM (Special Correspondence)—The remains of the Third Wall of Jerusalem, revealed in excavations conducted by Dr. E. L. Sukenik and Dr. L. A. Mayer of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society, clearly prove that it was built, as the new residential suburb of ancient Jerusalem that sprang up about the end of the Second Temple era. The statement of Josephus Flavius in his "History of the Jews" that King Agrippa I was the builder of the wall is now borne out, according to Dr. Sukenik, who recently lectured here on the results of his investigations.

The wall, which is north of the present square structure that circles the Holy City, preceded the Byzantine epoch and the later Roman period, as in several places remains were uncovered of Roman and Byzantine structures erected on the foundations of the wall. The ruins of two towers jutting forth from the bed of the wall show that Agrippa was right in declaring that Josephus was forced to suspend construction

when he came under the notice of the Roman rulers, who viewed his building activity with suspicion. The wall was finished only upon the outbreak of the war with Rome.

Distinguished visitors and investigators in Jerusalem during the past century had long been under the impression that there was an extension of the northern wall, Dr. Sukenik declares. An extensive building boom had to a large extent wiped out historic traces, leaving the archaeologists to puzzle out the traces of the wall. During the winter of 1925 a huge block of stone was found when a road was under construction, and further examination proved that it was part of a massive structure. When the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society carried its investigations further, a line of wall some 450 meters in length was revealed.

Dr. Sukenik said that the Third Wall extends from the Tomb of Helen to so-called Tombs of the Kings, site of the former "Women's Towers," to the Russian Buildings near Jaffa Road, where the Tower of Psephos once stood. There is evidence to show that it did not go further east than the Tomb of Helen, strategic reasons compelling the ancient builders to close up the Valley of Tyropeum.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OPENS PIANO FACTORY

MANCHESTER, Eng. (Special Correspondence)—As a result of a rapidly increasing demand for co-operatively produced pianos, the Co-operative Wholesale Society has built a piano factory, which was recently opened at Birmingham. This



is the first and only co-operative piano factory in Great Britain, and probably in the whole world.

The society entered the musical instrument business some five years ago, when it began manufacturing gramophones. "Any" pianos were first placed on the society's sales some two years ago, and they now require a factory which will produce them at the rate of 50 per week. They were originally made at the Society's Hay Mills cabinet works in Birmingham, which four years ago was producing furniture to the value of £1000 per week. The production today is at the rate of £3500 per week.

Barbers Postpone 'No-Tips' Vote Till After Banquet

DES MOINES, Ia. (AP)—A cheer of approval greeted a suggestion made to the national barbers' convention that a resolution disapproving tips be adopted. But action was delayed, for the barbers had to face a bevy of waiters at their annual banquet. Compulsory hair cuts for school children rather than the home-made or soup-bowl shingle are advocated by many barbers.

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Gate Signs of Iron and Copper New Art for the Old-Time Smithy

The Name of the Estate, With a Design to Show Hobby
of the Owner, Greets Visitors at Entrance

Topeka, Kan. (Special Correspondence)—The revival of the old custom of marking locations with iron and copper gate signs has found favor with many of the citizens of Topeka, especially with the owners of beautiful homes in the country surrounding the city. Some very distinctive signs have been erected during the last year or so. Being individually designed to suit the taste of the occupant of the home, they lend a quaint atmosphere to the place they serve to designate. The names chosen for the homes either have special sentiment attached to them, or are an adaptation of the name of the owner.

"Rhodeside" is the name selected for the beautiful suburban home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Rhodes in Highland Park, east of Topeka. The designation for the sign is the product of Mr. Rhodes' ingenuity. It depicts a foursome at the tee and a two-some on the green. The fanciful idea of the design is to introduce clearly and proportionately the characteristic poses of a golf player. It has been done in silhouette. Even the caddy, balancing on one foot, appears on the scene. The signboard swings on brass chains and shackles and is somewhat similar to one which stands at the en-

trance of a country club in Westchester County, New York.

The Birds Come
Mr. Rhodes' artistic endeavors have not been confined to the beautifying of his own immediate environment, but have extended across the highway to the golf links. Here, for some time, was some unsightly debris, obstructing the otherwise delightful view. He offered to give the club a sign for the entrance. In due time, a 16-foot obelisk pole was erected, to which is firmly attached a sign similar in design and bearing the name, "Shawnee Golf Club." Both signs are chiseled from solid copper, and are becoming more and more attractive as the metal oxidizes.

Rhodeside" itself is a charming place. The house, a French village type, exudes a sunny atmosphere of warmth and cordiality, enticing the passer-by to partake of its cheer. Scores of birds have responded to the lure of the spot, and are utiliz-

ing the bird-rests and houses so graciously provided them. Cardinals, blue-birds, robins, wrens, chickadees, martins, nut-hatches and woodpeckers have their homes here.

The Mare and the Mule
Another sign, chosen because of its historical association, is "Merriam's Corner." This is the way it came to be used. One day, as Mrs. Jack Merriam was looking through the pages of the Antique Magazine, her glance fell upon an advertisement of an antique shop in Massachusetts having the name "Merriam."

Further investigation disclosed the fact that this had been an old homestead, having belonged to her husband's ancestors. At the time of the Revolution there were three Merriam houses at this corner, and three farms. The spot is marked by a stone slab bearing this inscription:

Merriam's Corner
The British troops retreating from the Old North Bridge were here attacked in flank by the men of Concord and neighboring towns and driven under a hot fire to Charlestown.

The discovery of this old homestead so interested Mr. and Mrs. Merriam that they decided to give the same name to their home. The iron sign marking "Merriam's Corner" in Topeka represents a couple of picturesque individuals passing each other at the crossroads; one silhouetted figure back his trotting mare and the other driving a lay mare.

A name which, without an explanation, seems to present two rather contrasting elements, is "Cabin Court." The plan of the owner, Miss M. L. Addins, was to combine the idea of a court and cabins by building a little cabin on either side of her own quaint cottage, in order that her friends might occupy them at their pleasure. She has also two rustic bridges and an outdoor cook stove. The buildings are nestled in among the trees, and surrounded by rising ground, thus giving the effect of a court. Miss Addins is a lover of the woods, and has arranged her dwelling to fit in with the "great outdoors" as much as possible. There are 100 trees on the grounds, including wild mulberry, elm, oak, walnut, redbud, Scotch pine, flowering crab, hickory, and hackberry. Here, too, is something of a bird sanctuary. The sign on the highway is enameled in bright colors, and seems to beckon birds and folks alike that a cordial welcome will be found back among the trees.

Another suburban home is "Georgian Court," the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Godfrey Moore. The name has a triple meaning: First, as the name of the owner; second, as the name of Mrs. Moore, which is "Georgia," and third, it designates the style of architecture used on the house, which is Georgian or Colonial. Mr. Moore is a dog fancier, specializing in English and Irish setters. He has had erected in his yard a 50-foot flagpole, at the top of which is an aluminum reproduction of his favorite Irish setter, "Red."

The dog and arrow serve both as a name plate and a weather vane. The setter measures 35 inches from tip of nose to tip of tail. It was first cut out of wood and carefully carved by hand by a skillful

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The dog and arrow serve both as a name plate and a weather vane. The setter measures 35 inches from tip of nose to tip of tail. It was first cut out of wood and carefully carved by hand by a skillful

carver. The house is a charming place. The house, a French village type, exudes a sunny atmosphere of warmth and cordiality, enticing the passer-by to partake of its cheer. Scores of birds have responded to the lure of the spot, and are utiliz-

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pattern maker, before being cast in aluminum at the foundry. The pattern maker who did the work takes a special interest in artistic carving of this kind, and often has requests for work of an unusual character. He tells of an amusing incident. A lady in Oklahoma wrote asking him to make her a dress pattern, giving him explicit directions for the work. The blacksmiths who have been called upon to forge iron scrolls and frames for the signs, have shown great interest; willingly turning aside from the making of plows and shoeing of horses to apply their skill at this more aesthetic work. The fact that all the signs are designed by local artists and worked out by local craftsmen serves to enhance their interest.



BRITISH LEAD IN MOTORCYCLE TRADE

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The European continental worker rides the pedal cycle. The British worker goes to his toll on a motorcycle. American labor employs the automobile. This well-known generalization pointing to the relative standards of comfort prevailing in the communities concerned, deserves to be recalled alongside a striking statement made by Arthur M. Samuel, secretary for overseas trade in England.

Addressing the last annual meeting of the British Cycle and Motor Manufacturers' and Traders' Union, Mr. Samuel said: "The sale figures of your industry tell their own story. You are holding a first place at home and throughout the world against all comers. One single British firm sells in one year more motorcycles than are turned out by the whole of the American motorcycle industry. What more success do you desire? As for the imports of foreign motorcycles into Britain, for some years past they have been negligible in number. Notwithstanding the coal strike and the general strike, Mr. Samuel went on to say, "we have exported almost as many cycles and motorcycles this year as were exported for about the same period of last year. It is a very valuable export trade. It was worth over £2,000,000 last year."

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SUNSET STORIES

"Just Terry and Dick"

DICK was playing in Jerry's back dooryard when his friend came out after breakfast into the warm sunshine. The two were the best of pals and the neighbors had often spoken about how well

they played together and how manly and courteous they always appeared to be.

"They will grow up some day to be real fine men and perhaps do a lot of good in this world," they said. But Dick and Jerry had their own special plans for the future, which they often talked about. On this particular morning they were especially talkative about what they were going to do when they were bigger.

"We will have a log cabin on a river way off in the woods far from everybody," Jerry said. "Then we can have a dog and maybe a canoe to paddle around in. Won't that be great?"

"I should say so," Dick said, and he smacked his lips in eager anticipation. "I have \$15 all saved up for our trip. That will take us quite a way won't it?"

"Yes," Jerry replied, "but we shall need money for food and clothes. Perhaps we had better ride our bicycles and save money."

"Perhaps we had," Dick as-

serted. He generally let his chum have his own way when business matters were being discussed.

Just then a policeman with a jolly face and pleasant smile snatched past. Seeing his two friends seated on the lawn, he halted and hailed them merrily.

"Ho, my good friends!" he called cheerfully. "It's a great day to be doing things, isn't it?" Noting the length of the grass on the front lawn where the boys had cast themselves down for the moment, his eyes twinkled as he added, "And certainly it's a fine day to be cutting the lawn, don't you think?"

The boys looked at the grass guiltily and then at each other. The grass certainly needed cutting. Suddenly the same idea struck them both. Here was a fine chance to earn some money for their prospective trip!

Seeing their faces brighten, the officer smiled and said: "That's fine boys. We all have chances to help and do little things for others. I get paid for walking these streets, but its little kindnesses I can do for others that makes life much happier. I get paid for those, too, but not in money."

As the guardian of the law sauntered off, the boys rushed for the lawn mower and clippers. Neither said very much as the work progressed and the lawn took on a new appearance. Suddenly Jerry spoke.

"Dick," he said, "if we went way off in the woods we couldn't do anything for other people, could we?"

"No," Dick answered, "there wouldn't be anyone to do anything for except ourselves and perhaps that wouldn't be much fun."

"Well," Jerry spoke hesitatingly at first, "maybe we had better be lawyers or perhaps presidents or something. They do lots for others."

"Yes, and maybe we could be con-

ductors and help people on and off the cars," Dick put in.

"Or policemen and help people across the streets."

With their new topic well under way, the boys became enthusiastic, and soon finished their work on the lawn. And forgetting about collecting money for what they had done they started off for the beach still eagerly discussing it.

As Jerry's father walked home from work that night, he wondered whether he would wait until after supper to cut the lawn or whether he would put it off until tomorrow. He had noticed that the grass was getting long and he liked to have his home look nice and neat all the time. But he didn't feel like spending such a fine evening cutting the grass. He thought he might like to take a little stroll down to the beach. How his face brightened when he heard his home to see that the grass was cut and the edges clipped almost to perfection!

Jerry and Dick soon returned from the beach for supper and before Dick left for his home, they told Jerry's father their new plans for the future. Jerry's father smiled encouragingly. "Oh, but you don't have to be conductors, policemen or presidents to do things for others," he said, and thinking of the nicely cut lawn he added, "All you have to be is just Jerry and Dick!" And the boys knew at once what he meant and were glad they had cut the lawn and were glad for money to pay for their work.

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War-Time Barracks of France House Books Instead of Soldiers

Small Libraries, Started Near Paris by an American,
Make French Children Happy

IT IS just a small frame barrack in Anisy le Chateau, left from the war, and if it might speak it could tell of the echo of big guns and of the hint of peace it brought to folk, even in those days; but now—

"If you please, Mademoiselle, I wish a book of stories, pretty ones, Mademoiselle, with colored pictures."

"Et moi, aussi," with a little curtsy, "if I might have, perhaps, a book about the lovely lady of Orleans."

"Will there be Story Hour today, Mademoiselle? May one bring Henri and Eloise?—Henri is very little but he will be so good."

Then Pierre and Maurice in their black aprons, with Yvonne skipping happily beside them, emerge from the barrack with precious books under their arms, books that are a free loan—for this is one of the libraries the Americans have founded in France.

The Chain

It was not so long ago that within sound of the big guns a young woman from the New York Public Library who had gone overseas with the hope of doing not necessarily library work but just anything useful that came her way, saw her opportunity for lasting service, and through the American Library Association established a chain of these little barrack treasure houses in five villages around Paris, opening the way for America to share with many countries of Europe her unique contributions in the field of the free library and its methods. Pierres and Yvonne in France and Belgium, as well as Wilhelm and Gretchen in Germany, are even now being daily blessed because one woman saw her opportunity—for it is especially the children to whom the free libraries are a constant delight and unfoldment.

In Paris, Rue Bouteville, is the Joyous Hour, L'Heure Joyeuse—what more satisfying name for a children's library?—founded by the Book Committee but now run by the City. There, in harmonious surroundings, beautiful with those exquisite touches that set a place apart in one's memory—a bowl of lilies or exactly the right picture on a space of wall—Parisian children of the region cluster around the low tables looking at picture books or encircle the student from the American Library School of Paris who has come to tell them stories. In Paris also is the Belleville Librarian, in the Rue Fessart, a center where all may come, and where any may take books home to pore over them and to share, is for this "apartment" district a precious privilege. The little barrack in the Rue Fessart does big peace duty, so the City of Paris, recognizing the fact, took over the running of this treasure house; also, as soon as it was able.

In Berlin

But the results of that American woman's vision have not ceased. From Brussels comes word of a children's library established by this same book committee that began with the five barracks and a system of traveling boxes in the villages near Paris. From Berlin comes word of the Erste städtische Kinderlesesalle, on the Ehrenbergstrasse, a municipal children's reading room and library, enjoyed by 4000 to 4500 children per month, and seating about 50 at a time.

"These European children use but do not abuse the books," Miss Sarah Bogle, director of the Library School in Paris and assistant secretary of the American Library Association explains. "It is wonderful to them to learn that the books are loaned free; the custom has been to pay rental. They respond by being very careful."

One of the great needs, Miss Bogle stated, is that more books be written for French children. They do not have enough. Of course many American and English children's books are being translated for them, and the work of such Frenchmen as Boutet de Monvel is an ever-fresh delight; but the number of good French books written especially for French children remains far from satisfying. However, as the children's library movement in France, as well as in other parts of Europe, while still young, is developing, writers doubtless will soon begin to realize this need and meet it.

Traveling Boxes

In the meanwhile the libraries grow. The company of the Chemin de Fer du Nord, which is restoring

a string of 40 villages, invited the American committee to go over the ground and make recommendations for libraries and a system of traveling boxes reaching all parts of that region, and is working along the suggested lines. Social agencies and other institutions, desiring librarians and effective methods, eagerly cooperate with the American Library Association and the Ecole de Bibliothécaires. The mayor of the town of Montluçon at his own expense sent the leader of the town library to the Paris Library School for training, and upon the return of this librarian appointed an assistant and is now sending him. All this brings new privilege to the grown-ups, but how much more to the children! That beautiful children's library, L'Heure Joyeuse, in Paris, is unexcelled anywhere outside of New York, to quote Miss Bogle's opinion. The little building in the Rue Fessart is reaching out through the Belleville region. Increasing numbers of small French villages know what it means to have free books, whether from a library or a visiting truck. Some of those very folks who once trudged into a war-torn village to snatch a bit of rest within the temporary shelter are even now with their families going in and out of the same sort of frame barrack—but with books under their arms and a time of peace in which to read them. A woman who went overseas to do "just anything" in an hour of need, saw an opportunity for lasting service and opened the way.

The Library

"Have You Visited the Biography Room?"

By PAUL KAUFMAN
Professor of English Literature, American University, Washington, D. C.

AS YOU ascend the spacious steps of the Public Library of Washington, D. C., you are met at the door by an artistic sign bearing a picture of some famous personage and the leading question, "Have you visited the Biography Room?" The appeal is at once simple and powerful; the face represents a fascinating life whose story you would know, and the question reads like a personal invitation. So unless you have come on some special quest which excludes biography, you find yourself looking about inquiringly; and just over to the left a broad entrance welcomes you into the intimate records of human lives.

Before you cross the threshold you are pleasantly aware that the whole atmosphere is quite different from the formidably businesslike air of the conventional public reading room. Here, rather, on a magnificent scale, the library of home-coming man of letters, who retires thither for many an evening of quiet delight. On the walls hang modern paintings and on low cases extending at generous intervals potted ferns and statuary cast in just the right touch of aesthetic refinement. Instead of the usual long plain tables and the severely stiff individual lights standard in public reading rooms, you see with surprise and pleasure the spacious round table covered with a vase of flowers and suffused with soft lights from ornamental lamps. And your comfort is complete when you drop into an upholstered armchair with some newly discovered treasure of biography in your hand.

You have the right to a proud feeling of personal ownership which this homelike atmosphere inspires, for you are surrounded by no less than 7000 volumes, a collection which any millionaire would be proud to own, all at your disposal to carry away or to read in comfort where you are. If you come in with no definite book or kind of book in mind, the highly trained specialist sits at her desk by the door to give counsel or suggestion. In a certain period, or country, or type of personality, stimulated by some one or more biographies, or by some other sphere of human activity, like music, invention, exploration, etc., your friend the specialist will hand you a multigraphed list; or she will have a list prepared; or she will take you on a personally conducted tour of the shelves at hand. You will not soon exhaust the hospitality of

of the Washington institution, the pleasant domain for biography offered to public libraries a golden opportunity to foster and direct the reading of people who hitherto had enjoyed little but fiction. "I have an idea," he observed, "that a good deal of such fiction reading is what I call reading by default; that is, people read fiction, some good, some indifferent and poor, because that is what is being talked about and is easy to get. But if you can give them plenty of good books in biography, especially with a well-educated, live person in charge to arouse their interest, you can often get them to read a good volume of biography in place of mediocre fiction."

Yet the gain does not end here. Biography is a strategic gateway to almost every area of culture. Or, as Dr. Bowerman points out, it is "the easiest transition from fiction to non-fiction and forms a natural introduction to more difficult fields like history and science." Thus the invitingly open door of this new room—and the alluring atmosphere created within—symbolizes biography as the open sesame to the whole world of books.

Numbers Steadily Rising
That the opening of this new door in the Nation's capital has more than justified Dr. Bowerman's faith is demonstrated by mere figures. Between Nov. 15, 1925, and May 30 of this year, 16,475 persons visited the new home of biography and withdrew 10,113 volumes. This number shows an increase of 2772 over the corresponding months of 1924-25, or a gain of more than 25 per cent. Both in visitors and books it is significant that the numbers from month to month have been steadily rising.

This significant and successful effort to bring the thousands of books in one main subject like biography out of the closed stacks and offer them to all freely and attractively, represents the most recent movement in the public libraries of the country. The development of the open shelf room arrangement has reached its highest point in the new \$5,000,000 library of Cleveland, where all the books in the respective fields are assembled in separate quarters, each under the direction of a specialist. Only in this way can people actually see and handle the books, with or without the expert's guidance; and only in this way can they gain the inestimable privilege of personal contact with many books, which is an education in itself. While the Washington library is far too crowded to permit this progressive arrangement, the opening of biographical wealth, old and new, means more than can be reckoned to residents and visitors in the national capital, and should prove a model for the other large city libraries of the country.

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STOCK-SELLING AGENTS' ACTIVITY TO BE CURBED

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Drastic new legislation to protect investors in British Columbia will be introduced by the Provincial Government at the forthcoming session of the Legislature. It will be designed particularly to restrict the operations of investment and loan societies, which are carrying on business in large numbers now. Within the last year a number of such organizations have been incorporated and have salesmen scattered throughout the Province selling stock. It was explained at the Attorney-General's department. Some of these concerns are using misrepresentation in pressing their stock sale, the provincial Attorney-General, A. M. Manson, has been informed. Some concerns have announced that they have deposited substantial sums with the Government as a guarantee of their integrity when they have done nothing of the sort, Mr. Manson said. "There is undoubtedly a serious situation developing which requires to be checked up at the earliest moment," he stated. "Otherwise there may be a crash."

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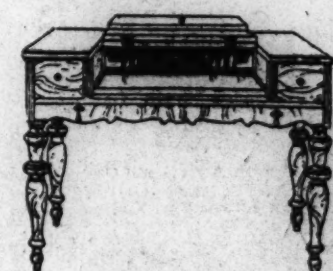
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Tonight's Radio Programs Will be Found on Page 5B

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THE HOME FORUM

True Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COURAGE (the generic term) is that firmness of spirit which meets danger without fear. For long generations and up to about fifty years ago, a definition such as this has stated the broadest comprehension of true courage that mankind in general possessed. It was regarded as an individual possession, one use of which was to help mankind to suffer patiently, because the belief prevailed that affliction was divinely decreed and should, therefore, be borne with courage. Such a belief still holds many in bondage. A few Bible characters saw beyond this limited view of courage, and demonstrated its higher meaning through their earthly experiences.

A very comforting, practical explanation of right courage is given in the authorized Christian Science literature. Here the beliefs of resentment are separated from courage. Its true nature is revealed, and humanity is shown how to use this virtue—not so much as a prop to help one bear affliction, but as an effective weapon in helping to heal it. Christian Science teaches that true courage is that attribute which fearlessly meets every untoward experience, and through it seeks, claims, finds, acknowledges, and demonstrates the real cause of things. True courage is untainted with resentment; it is as free to be used by all as are honesty, love, and the other virtues.

Courage is not distinguished in the Bible as being the greatest of all the divine attributes; love has that honor. But must not love be accompanied with true courage today to reach its ultimate? To reach the heights of revelation, endeavor must be accompanied with persistent love and courage. The Psalmist said, "Be of good courage. Without obedience to this admonition one cannot demonstrate one's God-given dominion. Good courage illumines the way for every other right attribute, such as vigilance, kindness, joy, wisdom, and economy; and it is today essential to the practice of all the virtues. Ben Jonson spoke truly the words,

"His valor is the salt 't' his other virtues. They're all unseason'd without it."

Christ Jesus was the most truly courageous man the world has ever known. He maintained his courage divinely throughout his whole earthly experience. Not once, from the first offense against him to the climax of his crucifixion, did he allow his courage to be tainted by resentment. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 48), in a paragraph having the marginal heading, "Defensive weapons," Mary Baker Eddy says: "Jesus had not one of them, and chose not the world's means of defence. He opened not his mouth." The great demonstrator of Truth and Love was silent before envy and hate. Peter would have smitten the enemies of his Master, but Jesus forbade him, thus rebuking resentment or animal courage. "The

Apostle Paul also demonstrated true courage. Of such experiences as being stoned, beaten, imprisoned, shipwrecked, he said, "None of these things move me." Resentment or animal courage found little or no response in Paul. It was not stolid indifference to suffering that supported either Jesus or him; it was vital courage, accompanied with love and tenderness and other divine attributes, which brought them through these experiences unharmed, and enabled them to heal sin, sickness, and death.

Calm, powerful courage! How may it be won and maintained? Christian Science teaches that this may be accomplished through gaining and practicing the truth regarding God and man and their perfect, harmonious relationship.

To consider God as divine Mind clarifies the definition of man given by Paul when he said, "Ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them, and walk in them . . . and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty." In God's perfect, love-governed universe, what is there to cause resentment or animal courage? One may say that sin, sickness, and death should be resented. Christian Science answers, "Sin, sickness, and death must be deemed as devoid of reality as they are of good, God" (Science and Health, p. 525). Because their seeming reality is enforced through generations of false teaching, true courage is greatly needed to look deep into reality, that the man of God's creating may be understood to be the whole of man, and that sin, disease, and death belong not to man's real selfhood. Because every suggestion which tends to these errors is unreal, it can be denied and overcome, a wholly mental process.

For example, if one is tempted to be resentful for any seeming reason whatsoever, it is helpful to know that resentment or animal courage is a false concept, usually accompanied with self-seeking, egotism, and self-will, which if not mastered courageously with the truth of reality leads to so-called mental depravity and undesirable physical conditions. Thus, to learn the reality of error and the importance of loving our neighbor erases resentment from our experiences, and we win the glory of forgiveness. Much real courage is sometimes needed to reason out the situation in Science that the divine law, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise," may be fulfilled. But as one complies with the demands of courage and reason, God never fails to supply the love that fulfills the law. Thus may be revealed the radiant reality of "the temple of the living God."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Where the Lemon Grows

Limone! There is music in the caressing sound of the name, that of the secluded village nestling on the western side of the Lago di Garda; Limone, the lemon garden of northern Italy. Terrace upon terrace of lemon and vine rise behind the houses on the shore, the white supporting columns standing out vividly against the olive green slopes, a place of sunshine and fragrance, of warm groves sun-steeped, washed by blue waters and guarded by somber cypress trees towering tall and straight above the clinging vines—that is Limone.

After scudding down the lake on the cool breeze which blows with un-

varying regularity from the northern hills, the landing stage was reached, ropes were made fast, and the visitors springing from the boat eager to explore the terraced gardens, full of ripening fruit.

What was their surprise to be greeted with a cheery "Good morning." Appearance, too, belied the speech, yet there was no mistake. The language was from America, the dark-tanned skin bespoke a son of Italy.

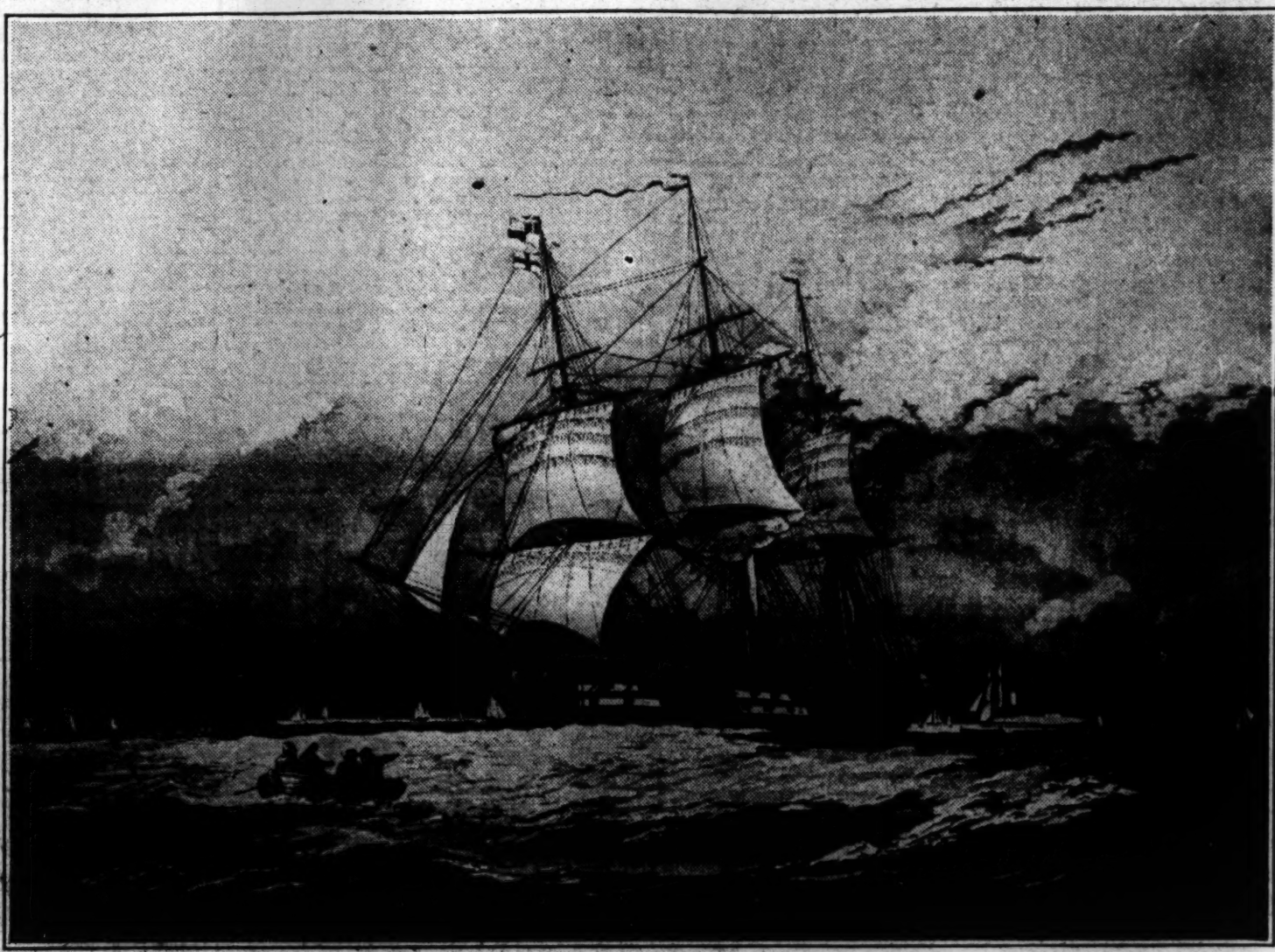
But perhaps it was more unexpected than this, this finding of the English language on the far shores of Lake Garda. He had been a sojourner in the United States, it seems, for well-nigh fifteen years.

Not far from Boston he had found a home in the New World, and there his children were born. Things had gone pretty well in that time, and then a longing for the blue lake had brought him and his people back to the homeland. They had come to Limone, but it was somewhat like banishment. There was no school for the children, and he spoke of the great opportunities in the America which now seemed hopelessly far away. They seldom saw visitors, save a chance few who made summer excursions on the lake, and were curious enough to set foot on the surrounding olive slopes.

"Go back?" he smiled in answer to a question. "That is my dream. But

once here, you know it is not so easy to return. The years go on and the desire for adventure grows less, and besides," he went on, "look at this," and he waved his hand toward the blue at his feet. "This is where I was born. This is home."

And when the wind changed and the ors, the south wind, blew up the lake, they said farewell to Limone, and the brown figure stood and watched them as they were carried over the waves. Was there a shade of regret in his eyes for the great country overseas, or did perhaps the scent of the oleanders and the sun-kissed blue waters of Garda bind him more closely to Limone and her scented lemon groves?



H. M. S. Malabar. From an Aquatint by Geoffrey S. Garnier

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

The Revived Art of Aquatinting

AQUATINTING has been spoken of as a lost art, and it is certainly that it is not widely practiced today. The few artists who have recently attempted to revive it as a serious channel of art, speak of its uncertainties and difficulties as a method of reproduction, but the beauty of its results. By present-day methods the process is sometimes taken to produce one plate. Few artists feel drawn to the use of so laborious a medium, however, fascinating its process, or satisfying its results.

During the eighteenth century aquatinting had a great vogue in England, being extensively used by the great engravers of the day. The method was invented by Paul Sandby, R. A., in 1775, and gained instant approval, some of the finest artists of the day producing colored engravings that for sheer beauty have never been surpassed. A vast number of plates were turned out, many being used for book illustrations, the classic of these being considered a series of over three hundred plates by William Daniell, R. A.

Laborious as the modern method of reproduction is, it has always appealed to Geoffrey Garnier who, realizing that Daniell could never, by the processes now used, have produced the number of plates which bear his name, set to work to discover the secret of the method. After some years of patient labor and experimenting in his studio at Newlyn, he was fortunate in getting

possession of a small manuscript book of notes by one of Daniell's pupils, and with the information gathered from it he has been able to approach very closely the methods of the old aquatinters.

The plate of "H. M. S. Malabar," reproduced here, which was made from an old oil painting by N. Condy Hunt, was begun and completed in one morning, the longest period of time in the acid being only ninety seconds. Even that brief time was found to be too long, the acid having bitten too heavily, and the whole surface had to be lowered with charcoal. Partially printed in color, each proof is delicately tinted in water color, a method which saves the prints from the absolute uniformity of mechanical reproductions; but here again the old methods and pigments are used, the original style of aquatinting being faithfully adhered to.

The "Malabar" plate met with such an immediate success that Mr. Garnier has made a series of aquatints of old ships, the last of which went into the acid bath fourteen times, the period of biting being only thirty seconds; and yet two hours in the same strength of acid would hardly be sufficient under the conditions prevailing in modern methods. He has also made a number of other plates in the same style; one of St. Michael's Mount with the old bridge being a most beautiful representation of that famous pile as it appeared from the shore in the early part of the eighteenth century.

John Broom Finds Tulips

John Broom early developed a taste for glass and crockery, and as the china cupboard was in that part of the house to which he by social standing also belonged, he had many chances to seize upon cups, jugs, and dishes.

Thomasina soon found that her charge was safest, as he was happiest, out of doors. A very successful device was to shut him up in the drying ground, and tell him to "pick the pretty flowers." John Broom preferred flowers even to china cups, with gliding on them. He gathered nosegays of daisies and buttercups, and the winning way in which he would present these to the little ladies stoned, in their benevolent eyes, for many a smashed teacup.

But the tramp-baby's restlessness was soon weary of the drying ground, and he set forth one morning in search of "fresh woods and pastures new." He had seated himself on the threshold to "take off his shoes, when he heard the sound of Thomasina's footsteps, and, hastily staggering to his feet, toddled forth without further delay. The sky was blue above him, the sun was shining, and the air was very sweet. He ran for a bit and then tumbled, and picked himself up again and got a fresh impetus, and so on till he reached the door of the kitchen-garden, which was open. It was an old-fashioned kitchen-garden with flowers in the borders. There were single, rose-colored tulips which had been in the garden as long as Miss Betty could remember; and they had been so increased by dividing the clumps that they now stretched in two rich lines of colour down both

sides of the long walk. And John Broom saw them.

"Pick the pretty flowers, love," said he, in imitation of Thomasina's patronizing tone, and forthwith, beginning at the end, he went steadily to the top of the right-hand border, mowing the rose-colored tulips as he went.

Meanwhile, when Thomasina came to look for him he could not be found, and when all the back premises and the drying-ground had been searched in vain, she gave the alarm to the little ladies. . . . When they came at last to the kitchen-garden, Miss Betty's grief for the loss of John Broom did not prevent her observing that there was something odd about the borders, and when she got to the top, and found that all the tulips had been picked from one side, she sank down on the roller which happens to be lying beside her.

John Broom staggered up to her, and crying, "For 'oo, Miss Betty, fell headlong with a sheaf of rose-colored tulips into her lap. . . ."

"Put out your hand, John Broom," said Miss Betty, much agitated, and John Broom, who was quite composed, put out both his little grubby paws so trustfully that Miss Betty had not the heart to strike him. But she scolded him, "Naughty boy!" and she pointed to the tulips and shook her head. John Broom looked thoughtfully at them, and shook his head. . . . After which she took him to Thomasina, and Miss Kitty collected the rose-colored tulips and put them into water in the best old china punch-bowl. From "Lob Lie-by-the-Fire," by JULIANA H. EWING.

Wahrer Mut

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MUT (der Gattungsbegriff) ist jene Fassung, die der Gefahr furchtlos entgegentritt. Viele Menschenalter hindurch und bis zu der Zeit vor etwa fünfzig Jahren bildete eine solche Begriffsbildung den Inhalt der Verteidigungswaffen der Welt. Er tat seinen Mund nicht auf. Der grosse Beweiskörper von Wahrheit und Liebe blieb dem Neid und Hass gegenüber stumm. Petrus würde die Feinde seines Meisters geschlagen haben, aber Jesus verbot es ihm und rügte auf diese Weise Rachsucht oder tierischen Mut. Auch der Apostel Paulus bewies wahrer Mut. Ueber seine Erfahrungen, wie gesteinigt, geschlagen, ins Gefängnis geworfen werden, Schilfrohr erleiden, äusserte er sich: "Ich achte der keinen." Groll oder tierischer Mut fanden wenig oder keinen Widerhall bei Paulus. Hartnäckige Gleichgültigkeit gegen das Leiden stützte weder Jesus noch ihn; lebendiger, von Liebe und Zärtlichkeit und anderen göttlichen Eigenschaften begleiteter Mut brachte sie unversehrt durch jene Erfahrungen hindurch und befähigte sie, Sünde, Krankheit und Tod zu heilen.

Ruhiger, starker Mut! Wie kann er erlangt und aufrecht erhalten werden? Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, dass dies durch das Gewinnen und Betätigen der Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen und ihre vollkommene, harmonische Verwandtschaft geschehen kann.

Gott als das göttliche Gemüt unseres Herzens macht die Bedeutung des Wortes Mensch klar, die Bedeutung, wie sie Paulus mit folgenden Worten gibt: "Ihr aber seid der Tempel des lebendigen Gottes; wie denn Gott spricht: Ich will unter ihnen wohnen und unter ihnen wandeln. . . . und ihr sollt meine Söhne und Töchter sein, spricht der allmächtige Herr." Was kann in Gottes vollkommenem, von Liebe regiertem Weltall Groll oder tierischen Mut hervorrufen? Man könnte sagen, über Sünde, Krankheit und Tod müsste man sich ärgern. Die Christliche Wissenschaft antwortet: "Sünde, Krankheit und Tod müssen als der Wirklichkeit 'bar' erachtet werden, ebenso wie sie des Guten, Gottes, bar sind" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 525). Weil ihre Scheinwirklichkeit durch Menschenalter falschen Lehrens hindurch bestärkt wird, ist wahrer Mut sehr vonnöten, um tief in die Wirklichkeit hineinzublicken, damit der von Gott geschaffene Mensch als der vollkommene Mensch verstanden werden kann, und um zu verstehen, dass Sünde, Krankheit und Tod nicht zum wahren Selbst des Menschen gehören. Will jene Einfindigkeit, die zu diesen Irrtümern neigt, unwirksam gemacht werden, ein vollständig gestellter Vorgang.

Wird man z. B. aus irgend welchem Scheingrunde versucht, Groll zu hegen, so ist es hilfreich zu wissen, dass Groll oder tierischer Mut ein falscher Begriff ist, der gewöhnlich von Eigenmuts, Selbstsucht und Eigenwillen

begleitet ist und, wenn er nicht mit der Wahrheit der Wirklichkeit mutig gemischt wird, zu sogenannter Verderbtheit des Denkens und unerwünschten körperlichen Zuständen führt. Daher tilgt das Versteherwerden der Unwirklichkeit des Irrtums und der Wichtigkeit der Liebe zu unserem Nächsten den Groll aus unseren Erfahrungen, und wir gelangen zu der Herrlichkeit der Verzeihung. Viel wirklicher Mut ist zuweilen vonnöten, um die Lage wissenschaftlich auszuarbeiten, damit das göttliche Gesetz: "Alles nun, was ihr tut, dass euch die Leute tun sollen; das tut ihr ihnen auch," erfüllt werden kann. Doch wenn wir den Forderungen des Mutes und der Vernunft nachkommen, wird Gott nie verfehlen, uns mit der Liebe auszurüsten, die dieses Gesetz erfüllt. In dieser Weise kann die leuchtende Wirklichkeit "des Tempels des lebendigen Gottes" enthüllt werden.

FANNY DE GROOT HASTINGS.

Beuty in Our Work

We do not know that when a man makes anything he ought to make it beautiful for the sake of doing so, and that when a man buys anything he ought to demand beauty in it, for the sake of that beauty. We think of beauty, if we think of it at all, as a mere source of pleasure; and therefore it means to us ornament added to things, for which we can pay extra if we choose. As we do not value the aesthetic activity in ourselves, so we do not value it, do not even recognize it or the lack of it, in the work of others.

The artist, of whatever kind, is a man so much aware of the beauty of the universe that he must impart the same beauty to whatever he makes. He has exercised his aesthetic activity in the discovery of beauty in the universe before he exercises it in imparting beauty to that which he makes. . . . And we should know, also, that work without beauty means unsatisfied spiritual desire in the worker; that it is . . . like thought without truth, or action without righteousness . . . A. CLUTTON-BROCK, in "The Ultimate Belief."

Some Biographical Musings

THERE are two books on my six-foot shelf which I feel sure will never be replaced by what the literary criteria of the world shall pronounce better. As I pick up first one of these volumes and then another, and turn their well-thumbed pages at random, I find my interest no whit lessened. I come back to them again and again with a new realization of their greatness.

I lay down my Boswell, and wander thoughtfully back over the trail of the centuries, reviewing my literary experiences with this life sketch and that, while always that great searchlight of Plutarch's "Lives" outshines all other works. What acumen, what perception of human values, what a comprehension of the times in which that vivid company of kings and queens, statesmen and warriors, enacted their drama! How their foibles and virtues, the superstitions and manners and traditions of each age stand out for us! It is no wonder that Shakespeare and his contemporaries found such a feeding ground in North's great translation of these Lives. The dialogue was ready and pertinent. They are not types, these men, but actual personages, and their experiences stranger and more enthralling than fiction. As we read of them the world becomes compressed, small; the centuries telescope into each other; and we know them as human beings with like passions as ourselves, and all the world, since the dawn of time, passes upon that stage, and makes us all akin. Not the cold pages of history, but Plutarch's "Lives" have made Brutus, Julius Caesar, Pompey, Anthony, and Cleopatra, and all the rest of that gallant company, survive through the testing crucible of the ages. And it was because Plutarch knew human nature so intrinsically that our Shakespeare, recognizing this kindred quality with his own, could so wondrously interpret and illumine what the other writer had already given to the world.

In the works of those two biographers—Plutarch and James Boswell—separated though they are by ages almost barren of any salient examples of their art, are found all the elements of great biography. The development of this form of literature has been marked by a growing tendency toward the portrayal of the inward rather than the outward facts in these stories of men and women. There is less emphasis on the marshaling events, and more on the relation of those events to the individual's nature, more careful study of the effects of the times upon certain people, and what they owed to them. To a remarkable degree, for one living in such remote times as Plutarch, he has shown these same qualities. Another tendency in the development of biography has been to find less and less interest in kings and queens alone, and more and more in the lives of "average" men, statesmen, and others who have

strongly affected their times. A truer perspective, a surer sense of proportion, and a kindlier judgment have marked this development.

One writer has pointed out that were one to try to determine which form of literature has given the more to the other—fiction or biography—the decision would be a difficult one. Both have largely contributed to the other's development. As I turn the pages of one favorite masterpiece of fiction, and then of another, and then revert to these two great specimens of the biographical art, I find in each the same light and shade, joy and sorrow following each other like the sunshine and the shadows of clouds upon the summer hillside; those inimitable touches of human nature true to all time, the discriminating development of character, the wonderful power of selection. Each has contributed to each, biography, of course, being the far older art.

And while there seems to be an interval when no work of that nature was produced which was worthy to be compared to Plutarch's "Lives," yet we find in nearly all of the early literature a strong biographical element. One has but to turn the pages of *Hollinshed* or *Froissart* to realize this. It is found in the early chronicles, and in the early specimens of the essay, although much of this was autobiographical. As we approach the sixteenth century, we find more salient specimens of this great form of literature in Cavendish's "Wolsey" and in Roper's "Thomas More"; and while these works lack that clear perspective and true sense of proportion which so clearly mark the writings of Plutarch and Boswell, yet they are interesting and important contributions. Nor does one find a lack of interest in *Walter's "Lives,"* with their inimitable portraiture. But when one reaches Boswell's "Johnson," one finds all the elements of great biography present; and when one contrasts the two great figures of the author with his subject in character, position, intellect, and reputation, one is amazed how the scribe has outmastered the master in this particular form of literature.

While the advantages would seem to be on the side of that biographer who is a contemporary of the one whose career he is recording, yet a sympathetic understanding of the man and his age has triumphed over time and place and brought forth great works such as Irving's *Macaulay's*, and Carlyle's. For the most part, however, it is to the contemporary biographer that the writers of history and fiction owe most. It is a long way from Plutarch to James Boswell, yet the latter's sympathetic, just understanding of his subject, that intuitive sense of proportion guiding the great biographer to know just when a letter, an incident, a conversation, will give that touch to the person of whom he is writing, which when the whole is told, one feels is an intrinsic part of the human life he is portraying. He has that kindly perception which knows when to draw the veil over the idiosyncrasies and foibles of the great Doctor, and when a flash of them will complete and emphasize his picture.

Whatever we may have been led to believe through caricatures of this little biographer, at least one thing we must admit: His work stands with that of Plutarch, an unexcelled masterpiece of biography. So vividly and justly, with such sureness of touch has he revealed the great Cham, his associates, and the century in which they lived, that from that day to this, and for all time to come, he has made to live that patch of patches and powders, pomp and sordidness. From its pages the Thackerays and Macaulays and Irving of the future may draw what they have in the past—that rich material to be woven into their own great masterpieces.

As I turn away from the pages of these two great biographers, I can but wish, with increasing regret, that Shakespeare's friend Henshaw could have dipped his pen into Plutarch's and Boswell's inkpot, and instead of writing a diary, had given to us a biography of Shakespeare, or that Froide could have drunk of the same milk of human kindness that welled in the heart of Boswell, and so given to the world an equally great and true picture of Thomas Carlyle.

E. H. H.

Fall o' the Year

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Thin is the morning air—
Thin and clear—
And brittle as fine glass.
The light wind tinkles as it flits
Along the dun grass.

Faint is the bluebirds' note—
Faint and sweet—
A very thread of sound,
From the tall maple tree it drifts
Softly to the ground.

Hot is the noonday sun—
Hot and still
The valley lies asleep,
In the shorn meadows the swart
Solemn meeting keep.

Tall are the roving clouds—
Tall and fleet—
The squawons of the air,
They crowd sail bravely to the breeze,
Over seas far fare.

Dim is the setting sun—
Dim and pale—
And shrouded in gray wrack.
The wise cows early from the hills
Homeward turn their back.

Swift is the gathering dusk—
Swift and shrewd
The breezes as it falls,
A house door closes, lights spring
Up.
Far off an owl calls.

ELIZABETH BRAINARD BONTA.

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Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

Chicago Opera Season Opens

By FELIX BOROWSKI

VERDI'S "Aida," which opened the season for the Chicago Civic Opera Company at the Auditorium Monday, is one of the dramatic compositions that impresses regard with affection and respect. It has served the local organization well, and often as an inaugural production, and it gave particular brilliancy to that which is the subject of this review. The pomp and circumstance of Verdi's work were enhanced by the new scenery and costumes with which the opera had been provided. Julian Dove, who is the company's scenic artist, made excellent use of the opportunities which were put to his disposal, for his settings offered more than mere backgrounds for the unfolding of the plot and in some cases—as in the Temple and the scene outside the Gate of Thebes—there was striking opulence of color and originality of design.

The interpretation, as a whole, was one of remarkable power and charm. Mr. Polacco, who directed it, had clearly imbued the artists as well as the orchestra with his conviction that "Aida" was something better and finer than turgid theatricalism and vociferous shouting. Even the chorus singing was distinguished for delicacy and poetic artistry in many a situation, and under the conductor's persuasive baton the orchestra performed its duties with something like inspiration.

To most listeners it is, in "Aida," the singing which counts for most, and the singing on this occasion was of notable excellence. The only newcomer in the cast was the tenor who interpreted Rhamades, Arnoldo Lindi, in spite of his name, is an American vocalist who has gained his experience in Italian opera houses. If one is to judge him by his initial effort, Mr. Lindi is likely to prove a valuable asset to the local company in parts that call for the grand style. His voice is sonorous and well handled—so well handled, indeed, that the tenor more than rose to the occasion in "Celeste Aida," an aria which, coming in the opening scene, before tenors are able to warm to their work, has given grave embarrassment to vocalists more famous than Mr. Lindi. If it appeared that the singer was more at home with his tones than with his histrionism, it is an extenuating circumstance that Rhamades as a characterization does not ask for subtlety nor, indeed, for more than the conventional movements which pass for acting on the Italian stage.

Mme. Musio's Aida. For sheer artistry Claudio Musio's Aida stood out boldly as an interpretation. This admirable singer offered a reading of her part that transcended merely fine vocalism, although the skill and fluency and elegance of her vocal production alone were at once a lesson and a model to those who would emulate her art. Mme. Musio's triumph was concerned with her efforts to make Aida a creature of flesh and blood and not a wooden puppet of the stage. There was ability and imagination raised to a high power in those efforts. Cyril Gordon was the Amneris of the production and, as often she has been in previous seasons, an effective one. The richly colored voice and the impressive stature and dignity of the singer lend no little worth to the scenes in which the Egyptian princess weaves the web of doom.

Of the remaining members of the cast the most important was Cesare Formich, who was its Amosaro. Although the Ethiopian makes his first appearance in the second act, it is not until the scene on the banks of the Nile that he is able to disclose his true artistic mettle. Mr. Formich, exalted, perhaps, by the sublimation of Mme. Musio's acting, and singing in that scene, played up to his colleague with fiery zeal and sang the music of the duet with resonant tones and a certain flaming fervor which made his efforts admirable to hear. Alexander Kipnis and

Virgilio Lazari were the interpreters respectively of the King and the High Priest, and both, historically and vocally, were well within the brilliant frame which the company presented.

A word of commendation should be given to the ballet, which threw overboard the choreography as well as costumes which had done duty in previous seasons. The new ballet proved itself to be highly attractive and Miss Nemeroff, the principal danseuse, accomplished her evolutions with brilliant virtuosity.

The Chicago Symphony. For its third program, presented Oct. 23 and 24, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra offered its first contribution to the Beethoven celebration. This consisted in a performance of the first and second symphonies and the concerto for piano, violin and violoncello, the solo parts of which were interpreted respectively by Alfred Blumen, Jacques Gordon and Alfred Wallenstein. Mr. Stock's reading of the symphonies and the orchestra's playing of them were admirable tributes to the master. In the performance of the C major Symphony, the conductor reduced the orchestra to something of the size of the symphonic organizations which dispensed music at the beginning of the nineteenth century; there can be no doubt that in clarity, in delicacy of nuance, in nicety of expression the result was all that could be desired. For the second Symphony Mr. Stock returned to the large body of players with which he has been accustomed to permit Beethoven's honorifics that have been seized by that composer's successors. It is a matter of question, however, whether the performance of this comparatively early work—beautiful as it was—would not have been benefited by the treatment which was given to the symphony which had gone before.

The triple concerto was played with enthusiasm and skill, yet the work was scarcely worth the effort which it cost. There is much bustling endeavor made in it to give the three soloists something brilliant to do—an endeavor which resulted in mere notes without much beauty at the back of them.

John Alden Carpenter's ballet "Skegropers" was the chief feature of the concert given Nov. 5 and 6. This was the first hearing of the work since the production of it in New York—at the Metropolitan Opera House—last February. It may have been thought that the Chicago composer's music suffered from its disassociation with the action on the stage, but Mr. Carpenter himself has declared that his score was written originally without any plot or choreography to suggest it. There can be no doubt that in "Skegropers" the composer has surpassed, in color and mastery of orchestral effect at least, anything that he had done before. He has advanced, too, along the road of harmonic resource, even if Igor Stravinsky had gone before him to light the way.

That the ballet is strikingly "American" is unquestionable; it is racy of the soil, and that without the assistance of the four saxophones and the harp with which Mr. Carpenter endeavored to beguile the ear with "jazz." But the burly-burly, the restless activity, the strenuous racket of the native life had not altogether satisfactory reflection in the composer's score. The shriekings of muted trumpets, the loud and unceasing industry of the trombones and of the gentlemen who played percussion instruments tended to fatigue the ear and the close of the ballet left the impression that the score

would have been even more effective if it had been less long and occasionally more subdued.

Brahms' D major Symphony sounded curiously tame as it followed Mr. Carpenter's opus; yet it served admirably as a corrective to the excitement of the former work. Of its performance and of the performance of "Skegropers" only words of highest praise must be expressed. The virtuosity of Mr. Stock's musicians seldom has had larger opportunities and seldom have they been so brilliantly served.

The orchestra offered the first of its extra Tuesday afternoon concerts Oct. 26. The program did not present any novelties, but there were set forth with notable beauty of style

elements of the bizarre, exotic, and extreme.

In striking contrast was the tone poem of Sibelius, "The Swan of Tuonela," with which the program was opened. Its limpid sweetness gave free rein to the commendable pianissimo of the orchestra, and the English horn solo about which it is constructed was played with distinction by Frank Kelemen.

In commemoration of the centenary of the composer, the program was concluded by the Overture to Weber's "Der Freischütz."

Wagner Program by Cleveland Orchestra. CLEVELAND, Nov. 6 (Special Correspondence)—For the two symphony concerts of the week, Mr. Sokoloff prepared his annual Wagner program. The date was much earlier than usual for a specialized program, but Cleveland was fortunate at this time to be able to secure Elsa Alsen, Wagnerian soprano, who will make next week her formal debut as a member of the Chicago Civic Opera Company. The program gave to the great soprano abundant opportunity in three important scenes: Elsa's greeting to the contesting knights in the Tournament of Song, Isolde's Narrative on the ship which carries her from Ireland, and the Immolation of Brünnhilde, which closes the fourth and last of the dramas of the Nibelungen tetralogy.

Mme. Alsen's voice rose to superb splendor in these dramatic scenes. Always controlled, at all times full and sweet and pure in its intonation, it rose above the orchestral clamor like another instrument—most beautiful of them all. Sokoloff is assuredly a great Wagnerian conductor. His emotional nature draws from his men a corresponding depth of feeling; climax after climax is built up in splendid sonority, but there is always restraint and reticence when there is necessity for it. Both from the singer and the players, and always remembering the conductor, there was a superb challenge in the splendid sonority, but there is always restraint and reticence when there is necessity for it. Both from the singer and the players, and always remembering the conductor, there was a superb challenge in the splendid sonority, but there is always restraint and reticence when there is necessity for it.

The reception accorded the composition of Stravinsky was by no means so unanimously flattering. The conductor is a great admirer of the Russian composer, and is following a definite plan in bringing his works before Cincinnati audiences. They are always interested, therefore, but not necessarily pleased. "The Song of the Nightingale," while it gives splendid opportunity for individuals in the orchestra to display their musical craftsmanship, is conceived and executed in an idiom which cannot fall to impress many as being too cacophonous for the highest aesthetic achievement. Mr. Reiner's reading of it was spirited and well schooled; highly picturesque, and always interesting. Nevertheless, it was not noble, and suffered in dignity and clarity, even as it gained in the

reading of the Third Concerto. His work seems a blending of naïveté and classical sophistication. He brought to Beethoven a freshness not at all usual, and a sparkling crispness of style which will not soon be forgotten. Mr. Reiner has received much commendation on his work as an accompanist, and his support of the soloist was almost flawless.

There should not be omitted here some mention of a recital given Nov. 2 by Mme. Gildrey Scott, a contralto who was heard here for the first time. In a program which contained a number of English works by Holst, Scott, Head, Gibbs and Malcolm Davidson, as well as lesser known American lyrics, the singer made it clear that in the matter of projecting poetic and dramatic force into song interpretation she has traveled further along the road leading to true artistry than have many of her sister vocalists. Singing as admirable as hers should be heard again.

Friedberg Soloist With Cincinnati Orchestra

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6 (Special Correspondence)—The third pair of concerts of the season by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra was played in Emory Auditorium, Nov. 5 and 6. Fritz Reiner conducted. Carl Friedberg was the soloist. The program was diversified, and in addition to the Concerto in C Minor of Beethoven, for piano and orchestra, included compositions of Sibelius, Stravinsky, and Weber. Two elements of outstanding interest marked the concert. The first was the reappearance in Cincinnati of the pianist; the second, the first performance by the orchestra of Stravinsky's "Song of the Nightingale."

Mr. Friedberg was in excellent form, and delighted his auditors with a clear, limpid, and sympathetic

elements of the bizarre, exotic, and extreme.

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Thibaud in London

Special from Monitor Bureau. LONDON, Oct. 26 — Violin playing, such as that of Jacques Thibaud, is not often heard nowadays in London. Since Ysaie has ceased to play, Thibaud is the only important exponent of the French school of violinists, and is, moreover, one of the few real fiddle virtuosos of the present day. One may not always like his interpretations or admire his style; one may prefer another fiddler's tone; or find fault with Thibaud's way of drawing out the singing passages and rushing the quick ones; and his playing is undoubtedly "small." But the fact remains that Thibaud is an artist and his point of view represents a definite individual outlook on music with which one may disagree but which one has to respect.

The Mozart Concerto in G-major, which opened his recital at the Wigmore Hall on Sunday afternoon, was a totally different Mozart from that of any other fiddler one has heard recently. Thibaud's Mozart is a powdered, be-wigged, be-ruffled, and be-patched exquisite of captivating charm and fastidious manner—but rather erratic. If, however, in expressive passages, the player lingers over the notes as though delicately picking the words with which to frame a compliment, the phrasing is so delightful that it seems to justify the sacrifice of rhythmic shape.

Perhaps the most completely satisfying performance was that of the Schubert Fantasia, a piece absolutely suited to his style. Although as a composition it is long and diffuse, the brilliance of Thibaud's virtuosity and the tender beauty of the melodic phrases kept the audience interested till the last note. Of the Vivaldi Concerto (arranged by Naches) for two violins and piano, in which Naches himself made his farewell appearance, in the second violin part—there is not much to be said except that the first movement was by far the best. Among a group of small pieces there were three Debussy arrangements (the "Gollywog's Cake-Walk" is not well adapted to the instrument) and an effective arrangement by Thibaud of a Rode Etude. Thibaud must have broken all previous speed records in Kreisler's "Tambourin Chinois."

Thibaud's appearance is not that to furnish any such illusion. Consequently the ways and the wherewith do not seem to matter greatly in a tale so meagerly motivated.

Iszy has an Irish sweetheart to add to the complications, and before the highly charged air is cleared to permit the conventional windup, there is some grand flag-waving and just cheering for the two nations concerned. It is all rather primer-book stuff, with Vera Gordon saving the day with her rather magnificent "motherings." She manages to infuse something of the humanities into the picture by her fine interpretation of a Jewish woman recently landed in the New World. Mr. Jessel does not appear, at first glance, to have any particular qualifications for screen work, apart from his well-established stage personality and technique. Patsy Ruth Miller does her best with a lacrymose sort of part, and Nat Carr, William Strauss, "Spec" O'Donnell, Gustave von Seyffertitz, and Tom Murray are also in the cast.

There is a good deal of specious sentiment worked into "Private Iszy Murphy," and much to do about corn-beef and herring. There seems to be no let up in the steady procession of Koaher Kitties and Iszy Murphys these days across the theatrical firmament. With "Able's Irish Rose" now in its fifth consecutive year on Broadway, no wonder people are quick to scent the possibilities of the golden harvest in this particular field.

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK — Strand Theater. "Forever After," a motion picture adapted from the play by Owen Davis, directed by F. Harmon Weight, for First National.

A pleasantly romantic picture, directed very much in the John M. Stahl manner, is to be had in this new First National offering, featuring Mary Astor and Lloyd Hughes. It runs its course in gentle style, dwelling leisurely on the unfolding attachment of the two young protagonists of the tale, a rich girl and a poor boy, for each other; and it tells further of the machinating mother of the girl and the eventual parting of the ways.

But there is much gentle humor and local color used in the telling, and a good old-style football game with the hero making a last-minute touchdown, as well. For this, there is a war sequence, with the two young Americans brought together at the front. While there is nothing very unconventional about this film, it offers a good share of pleasure for those who still care for quiet sentiment on the screen.

Miss Astor is an attractive young lady to behold, and Mr. Hughes is one of the most convincing young screen players to be met with, so it goes without saying that they uphold the romantic end of the film. Hallem Gooley, David Torrence, Eulalie Jensen, Alice Francis, and Lila Leslie manage their small parts with due naturalness, helping to maintain the role of very agreeable normalcy that Mr. Weight has strove in his direction.

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK—Kathie's Hippodrome. "Private Iszy Murphy," a motion picture written by Paul Lomergan, directed by Lloyd Bacon for Warner Brothers.

For the sleazebag theatrical contrivances of the Jewish-Irish situation are rung in for dramatic effect. With George Jessel, well-known Broadway star, for "point of report," Warner Brothers' have resorted to the tried and true recipe of these time-honored racial comedies in order to launch their new star successfully. On the whole, this story of a Jewish lad murdered by chance into an Irish-American situation during the Great War hardly holds water.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

You Owe It to Yourself

Winnie-the-Pooh, by A. A. Milne. London: Methuen, 7s. 6d. net. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

WHEN it became evident that the children of England and America (up, say, to 60 years of age and beyond) had taken A. A. Milne's "When We Were Very Young" to their collective heart, it was also evident that a further and more intimate acquaintance with Christopher Robin and his friends would soon be demanded. It was delightfully inevitable. And consequently we may picture Mr. Milne smiling his gentle smile, throwing up his hands in surrender and saying: "Well, if you children don't know when you've had enough of a good thing, I suppose I'll have to give you some more. So, here's 'Winnie-the-Pooh,' but don't blame me!" And we children on both sides of the Atlantic (and like as not, on the Pacific, too) snuggling down in the cushions of our easy chairs, open the new book and gurgled: "Blame you, Mr. Milne! Not for worlds! On our own heads be it!"

Our first discovery is that the new book is mostly prose, not verse like "When We Were Very Young." There's just the tiniest disappointment about this, for we children are very fond of jingles. But the disappointment quickly fades as we begin a more intimate acquaintance (or shall one say friendship?) with Christopher Robin, Piglet, Eeyore, the mule, Owl, Rabbit, Kanga and baby Roo, and above all with Winnie-the-Pooh.

A Teddy Bear

Winnie-the-Pooh is a bear; why "Winnie" and why "Pooh" is not for us to say. Even Mr. Milne evades the responsibility, and Christopher Robin himself, the little boy who stands sponsor for the name, only says, referring to the bear, "He's Winnie-the-Pooh. Don't you know what that means?" And Mr. Milne says: "Ah, yes, now I do," and he hopes we do too, because it's the only explanation we are going to get. And we are relieved and grateful. We should simply have to know what "the Pooh" really means.

Winnie-the-Pooh is not a real bear; he is a stuffed toy known as a Teddy Bear, and the rest of Christopher Robin's friends, Piglet, Owl, Eeyore, Rabbit, Kanga, and Roo, are in the same stuffed category, but under the magic influence of Mr. Milne's gentle genius, aided by the quaint and clever illustrations of E. H. Shepherd, these imaginary toys come to life so naturally that we forget their adventures to the little boy that we children of mature years vision them with eyes that see again as they did when we were very young. What matters it if, as we read the stories, vague memories of Uncle Remus, the little boy and Brow Rabbit boy on our mental horizon, and Alice in Wonderland peep through the Looking-Glass as we try to visualize a "Wootie" and

"Heffalump"? It doesn't matter in the least. There is plenty of room in our affections for Mr. Milne's gentle humor side by side with that of Joel Chandler Harris and Lewis Carroll.

Gentle Humor

It is, we think, this gentleness which, in common with these other two authors, gives Mr. Milne's humor its charm and appeal, not only to very young children but to so-called grown-ups. We say "so-called" because, in our humble opinion, we never really grow up. There is a good deal of Peter Pan in all of us, a latent if not an active protest against the growing-out of childhood's visions and make-beliefs. Years may add their increase in stature, youthful garments yield to adult necessities, workaday cares overshadow the memory of childhood joys, but deep within every consciousness lies that hidden chord which vibrates in sympathy to the touch of one who can tell us childhood stories—and tell them right.

It is related that shortly after "When We Were Very Young" was published, a copy was placed, as a joke, on the desk of a certain London business man. He was to use an American expression, a "hard-boiled he-maa." He was a wholesale dealer in jute—can you imagine anything less romantic to deal in than jute? Sentiment simply shudders at its name, and certainly no book other than ledgers and the like had ever lain upon that desk in the he-man's inner office where the reek of jute forever lingered. (We suppose jute does smell—it ought to, anyway.)

Grows Silenced

Well, he growled as he entered his office that morning, and outside they heard him growling as he opened his letters. Then the growling ceased, and for at least an hour silence reigned in the inner office. At the end of that time the office boy entered timidly with a sheet of letters to sign. He found the boss sitting with an open book in his lap, his hands clasped behind his head, a far-away look in his eyes, and a smile suffusing his rugged features. He signed the letters without his customary criticism of their typing and spelling, patted the office boy

on the head and gave him a shilling, and for the rest of the morning the boy went about his duties enveloped in a sort of delightful haze.

Did the He-man's softened condition last? We don't know. But if this industrious dealer in jute will invite Winnie-the-Pooh and his companions to stage their runny adventures on the top of his grimy old desk, if he will linger with Christopher Robin from the time he comes downstairs with "ther Pooh" bumping behind



From Caesar to Barnum

On Land and Sea With Caesar, by R. F. Wells. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, \$1.50.

The Boy's Life, by R. F. Wells. New York: Harper & Brothers, \$1.75.

IT IS probably true that historical events are made more interesting by the juvenile thought which participated in this kind of artistic simplification. For this purpose Mr. Wells imagined two Roman boys, Titus and Julius, who were enlisted in a Roman legion, the "youngest legionaries in the Roman Army," and been very actively among those present at the events narrated in Book I of Caesar's "Commentaries on the Gallic War," as may be read in Mr. Wells' story, "With Caesar's Legions." The adventures of these brave boys are now continued through Books II, III and IV of the "Commentaries," and may be read under the title, "On Land and Sea with Caesar," for the tale now crosses the Channel and deals with the conquest of Britain.

As the tale reveals, indeed, it was the young legionary Julius, acting as secretary on an occasion fraught with consequences for unborn generations of schoolboys, who "made ready his writing materials to take down the narrative Caesar dictated. The story begins with the beginning of the Gallic war, 'Gaul as a whole is divided into three parts.' And it was the young legionary Titus who saved the day and the historic sequence of events what time the Romans were in imminent peril of being overwhelmed by the Nervii. Caesar deserves and herein receives great credit for preventing that catastrophe, but the reader may well doubt whether he could have done it without Titus.

The two young heroes proceed interestingly through events that appear conscientiously to follow the "Commentaries," and to describe in considerable detail the Roman Army in action under its great commander. It may be believed that many of those

who read the story will pursue their study of Latin with a quickened enthusiasm.

Turning from these adventures of Titus and Julius to "The Boy's Life of Barnum," the adult reviewer will perhaps try to remember whether the average boy of his own time was much interested in P. T. Barnum, or whether he took Mr. Barnum rather as a man who owned a circus, in which if he would be highly desirable to appear as a clown, bareback rider, acrobat or perhaps a king of the flying trapeze. There is already a life of the great showman written for adults. Yet if there is a boy public for the biographies of other notable Americans, as seems indicated by publication, Mr. Barnum is a logical and picturesque subject. Mr. Root, his present biographer, has already written two books about the life of the circus, though this is oddly less a qualification for writing the life of Barnum than one might imagine who did not know that he was some 60 years old before he became seriously identified with that form of entertainment.

"Today," as says Mr. Root, "at the mere mention of Barnum's name everyone thinks of the circus, yet as a matter of fact three-quarters of his life had been spent, and his name and reputation as a showman were widely known on two continents, before he gave any attention to the circus. To be sure, when he was a young man in his twenties, he had traveled for six months as a part of Turner's circus; his little share of the great showman written for adults. Yet if there is a boy public for the biographies of other notable Americans, as seems indicated by publication, Mr. Barnum is a logical and picturesque subject. Mr. Root, his present biographer, has already written two books about the life of the circus, though this is oddly less a qualification for writing the life of Barnum than one might imagine who did not know that he was some 60 years old before he became seriously identified with that form of entertainment.

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The Heart of Spangleland

The Other Side of the Circus, by Edwin P. Norwood. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

BOYS who want to know what goes on behind the scenes in "Spangleland"—and they can be counted by the thousands—will willingly lose sleep over this book.

greatest interest will be excited in the chapters dealing with the performance and those who take part in it. Enter the private tent of Miss Lettice, whose feats of strength and endurance on a rope high in the circus are unequalled, and see her play with her two dogs Boots and Gerry, untrained, for she keeps them "just for company." It is an intimate chapter that sheds the light upon her.

Clown Alley

Or travel down clown alley, and into the dressing tent. Here the clowns gather, where their costumes lie in readiness for a quick shift, and where the wardrobe mistress and her assistants mend the rips and replace the missing spangles before the dresses are put away for the next show. In alleyways near-by, on trunks, in chairs, or standing with their faces close to mirrors are the men who ride the fast-moving horses, juggle one another aloft, or skint like birds across the dome of the big top. Some sit and read. Others sing. Still others listen to a radio, and one picks a mandolin.

This is the heart of Spangleland. It is here you find the men to whom the tradition of the circus is everything. It is here you meet entertainers bred from infancy to the glare and glitter of the circus, whose delight it is to dwell on the change which has come about from the circus of one ring to that of three or more.

Only the space available in a book can reveal, as this one does, how some of the tricks are done—how the artist on the tight-rope learns to balance, twist and turn, how a girl becomes adept at somersaulting on a moving horse's back. Here is enlightenment, but disillusionment never! Those who enjoy an evening at the circus will enjoy it still more when they know more about it, and they will learn that circus folk at heart are gentle and kind and eager to please, not alone because it brings them bread and butter but because they find pleasure in the doing of it.

Even their elders, in reading it, may become so absorbed as to let the fire go out. It makes no pretensions to excellence of writing. Indeed it "writes down" to boys. But it gives such a picture of the Big Show from the time it arrives at the railroad siding until it starts for the next town, and enters into such detail, that it would be difficult to find the omission of a single important factor in the stupendous organization, that goes to make up the modern circus.

Consider the system. It must operate with clock-like precision. Food and shelter must be provided for hundreds of men and women, the menagerie animals, the performing animals, the work horses. Their transportation must be arranged to go to cause the least annoyance, inconvenience and delay. Wagons must be loaded on trains in such a way that the shafts will point in the right direction when they are being driven off the cars. No wasted efforts. "Make Every Move Count"—that is the slogan of the circus. Even the route to the lot is marked so clearly that horses and drivers seldom go off the way.

Raising the Tent

Then there is the methodical manner of raising the Big Top, the horse tents, the dining tent, and all the other tents for performers, embracing speed and security. The animals need close attention. That must be given in the brief moments available between performing, traveling, and preparing for the next appearance. And how brief they must be where one-night stands make up the bulk of a circus's everyday existence! Care must be taken to protect the show against rain, to see that adequate drainage is constructed, to level the ground upon which the tents are to be pitched. Nothing can be left to chance.

How the work is accomplished Mr. Norwood shows. He even defines the terms used in the circus, terms which it is difficult, if not impossible, to find in the most complete dictionaries, and which distinguished authors of an earlier day would have given much to know. But perhaps the

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Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Ships and Cargoes, by Joseph Leeming. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.50.

Hours in Arcady, by Charles R. Williams. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$1.50.

MARKET IS NARROW AND IRREGULAR

Easier Tone Characterizes Stock Trading—Few Strong Spots

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Uneven price movements characterized the opening of today's stock market. Woolworth showed an initial net gain of 2 points, and American Locomotive 1. Du Pont and American Locomotive, lower, and fractional recessions were recorded by Baldwin, Mack Trucks, Radio Corporation and United States Steel.

Northwestern railroad shares displayed a firm undertone on reports of an eventual merger of the Mill roads. Trading in standard rail and industrial was quiet with prices moving within a narrow range.

Lower money rates have had a bullish effect on sentiment, but this has been offset, in part, by a recent slackening in some of the key industries and the American Bankers' Journal assertion that the recent high level of industrial activity could not be maintained.

Du Pont and Olin Elevator each advanced more than 3 points before the end of the first half hour. Green Cana Copper and Virginia Iron & Coke were quickly elevated to new high levels, and gold buying developed in Continental Banking, A. United States Rubber and Federal Light & Traction.

General Motors, after an early interval of heaviness, was accumulated in large volume, and quickly moved up point.

In the foreign exchange market, demand sterling was slightly lower around 4.84 1/2, but French franc rallied 7 points to 3.23 cents and most of the other continental rates improved.

More effect was produced on speculative sentiment by the selling pressure directed against the stocks, motion picture and merchandise shares, than the confident purchases of an assortment of public utility food shares and several specialties in which pool operations were being conducted on an extensive scale.

Green-Cannara Copper rose almost 4 points to 30 1/2, and Liquid Carbonic nearly as much to 52 1/2, both new high figures for the year. Gimbel Bros. and Pathé Exchange, Class A, touched minimum figures for the year at 43 and 34 1/2, respectively.

Mack Truck reflected profit taking on yesterday's extensive rise, and Foundation Company dropped nearly 4 points.

The renewal rate for call loans was unchanged at 4 1/2 per cent.

Bonds Are Quiet

The bond market again fell back to a trading area today, with few price changes, indicating anything more than dealings of a routine character. Money conditions were slightly easier, but they failed to promote much new buying.

After yesterday's spectacular spurt of more than 10 points to a new high record at 141, Granby Consolidated Mining's stock encountered the usual profit-taking, and were forced back 3 points. Anaconda and other copper bonds rose in price, but without much change in price.

No further attempts were made to bid up the price of foreign obligations. French, Italian, German and Belgian issues fluctuated within fractional limits, while Japanese bonds declined lower after their recent rise to new high ground.

Bonds of the Hill roads—The Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Burlington—made no particular response to the prediction of Arthur Curtis James that they would eventually be consolidated into a single system since the financial district had long taken this for granted. Some of the more speculative issues, such as "Katy" Adjustment, and Rio Grande Western, and Rock Island 4s were active and higher.

NEW ENGLAND FAR
AHEAD OF REST OF
NATION IN SAVINGS

Speaking at the annual banquet of the New England Purchasing Agents' Association at the Hotel Bellevue, Boston, last night, George W. Gardner, vice-president of the Providence Trust Company, said that Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut collectively had gained 20 per cent in population during the last 10 years and that New England, with one-fifth of the national population, has one-sixth of the national savings, and that a recent Federal Reserve Bank report states that checks passing through the 12 regional branches of that institution show a much greater increase in the volume of business in New England during the six years ended in 1925 than in any other Federal Reserve district save that of San Francisco.

"With New England savings bank deposits averaging \$536 for every man, woman and child of her population, as compared with savings of only \$195 per capita for all other sections of the Nation, there is no need to worry about occasional assertions that New England is decadent," he said.

LESS ACTIVE TRADE
FOR 1927 FORECAST

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—The outlook for business recently has taken on an unusually interesting aspect, says the American Bankers' Association Journal. A number of unfavorable factors are now developing after talk of prosperity for so long.

"The situation hangs in the balance, and at the moment there is not sufficient evidence to decide whether the trend has definitely turned downward. This does not mean to imply that anything very serious has taken place so far; on the contrary, the wheels of production and trade are moving faster and more smoothly today than ever before.

"There seem good reasons, however, to believe that some of the key industries have been operating at a higher rate than can be kept up indefinitely, and that we are destined to have somewhat less active business during the next year than that prevailed during 1925 and 1926."

UNFILED STEEL
ORDERS INCREASE

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Unfiled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on Oct. 31, made public today amounted to 3,653,651 tons, an increase of 90,152 tons, compared with the end of the preceding month.

WESTFIELD MANUFACTURING CO.

Annual report of Westfield Manufacturing Company for the year ended Aug. 31, 1926, shows net profits after charges of \$215,719, equal after per cent dividends on the 11,000 preferred shares to \$27,719, or \$3.19 per share on 40,000 non-voting common shares. Earnings on the common compare with \$3.33 in 1925; \$3.04 in 1924; \$2.16 in 1923; and \$2.86 the year before.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Nov. 10	Nov. 9
300 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
400 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
400 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
400 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Nov. 10	Nov. 9
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
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1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Nov. 10	Nov. 9
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Nov. 10	Nov. 9
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Nov. 10	Nov. 9
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Nov. 10	Nov. 9
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
1000 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Nov. 10	Nov. 9
300 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
400 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
400 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4
400 Adv. R.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4

100 Bos & Alb. .172	372	172	172	3	Asso Gas&El.	35	35	3
100 B&M 54	54	54	.....	14 1/2	1 Bohn Alum 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	1
15 B&M B sta. 103	103	103	.....	4	7 Bridgeport Mach .. 4	4	4	2
25 B&M D sta. 125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	43	3 Brill A 43	43	43	2
21 Bos Prov. 185	185	185	185	22	6 Brill B 22	22	22	1
145 Cal & Ariz. 70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	18	1 Bklyn R R 18	18	18	1
362 Cal & Hecla 17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	4	1 Cen Lea A. w. 4	4	4	1
200 Carson Hill .25	.25	.25	.25	44 1/2	4 Chi Nip A 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	1
				8 1/2	4 C&G&E 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1

Pennsylvania

WILKINSBURG
(Continued)

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BANK**
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\$15 to \$19 @ \$13.75
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FRANKLIN 0118 707-709 PENN AVE

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NEW JERSEY

ury Park—Harry Gould, 717 Cook-
ery; F. P. Aquilino, 908 Main St.
Atlantic City—John A. Majane, 35 N.
Arkansas Ave.; St. Charles Hotel N.
stand, Seaside Hotel News Stand, Str-
Hotel News Stand, Hotel Traymore N.
stand, Hotel Brighton News Stand, H-
nelsea News Stand, Hotel Sheburne N.
stand; Geo. Miller, Boardwalk Nat-
ank; Jos. Danilano, 827 Boardwalk.

Osborn—E. Osborn, 106 Broadway;
 Ross, 932 Broadway.
 Ormsfield—Garlock & Mischell, 46 West
 4th St.
 Orsola—J. I. Sharvitz, 1 West Main St.
 Osenton—Union News Stand, D. L. &
 N. Station.
 Osden—Walt Whitman Hotel News
 Stand, Broadway and Cooper St.
 Osburn—W. Patterson, United Store, M
 St.

fford-Kunkel's News Stand.
 er-Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
 rt Orange-B. Block, 575 Main St.,
 Martin, 465 Central Ave.; M. Naiman,
 North Main Ave.; S. Sablog, 101 Ka
 lace; M. Steger, 120 Main St.; U
 News, Ampere Station; Union News, Bu
 Launch Station; Union News, East Ora
 Station; Wendell & Heber, 424 Park Ave.
 abeth-Edward Coplan, 212 Broad St.
 koken-Union News D. L. & W. R.

ern.; Louis Baker, corner 14th & Washington—Fred Hess, 1031 Springfield Ave. City—Central R. R. of N. J. Free waiting room Jackson Ave. Station R. R. main waiting room Tube Station; Exchange Place Tube Station; and Henderson St. Tube Station. Journal Square Tube Station; J. Paul Trust Co. Bldg., 921 Bergen Ave.; 912 Madison Ave.

rry—Kearny & Arlington, M. A. Gr
 lugh, 360 Kearny Ave.
 lewood—David Parkins, 179½ Maple
 s, Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
 burn—Mr. H. Buncher, Millburn Ave.
 telair—Union News Co., Lackawanna
 n; N. Gusam s, 250 Park St., U.
 L. Rudensey, 233 Bellevue Ave., U.
 istown—The Union News Stand, D. L.
 . R. R.; The Washington News
 Washington St.

ark-M. L. Dampman, Canal Bridge
 ark, Cor. Beaver and Market Sts.; R.
 t Treat Hotel; Union News, Penn.
 on, Market St.; Union News, E. &
 ubes, Park Place; Union News, Erie St.
 on, North Newark; Coursens, 623 Ora-
 ge—Michael Cerone, Highland Ave. S.
 on; D. Berkow, 4 North Day St.;
 onwill, 185 Main St.; Union News, D.
 W. Station.

Amboy—Burt L. Moore, 291 State
Hesfeld Park—W. Orth, 67 Ridgely
Kaway—Rockaway News, Main St.;
Herslow, 218 Main St.
Hersford—Siegel & Alderman, 64 Park A
South Orange—Union News, D. L. & W. St
Wallace's, 1 South Orange Ave.
Summit—Union News Co., D. L. & W. R.
Station: Wolf & Samer, Springfield Ave.
Apple St.
Hill—Frank Herr, Hackensack P

tiff-News Stand, C. R. R. of N.
 station.
 twood-Westwood Stationery Store, In
 Westwood Ave.
PENNSYLVANIA
 ntowa-H. M. Snyder, 1145 Hamilton
 ghany-James Dugan, Federal St. Stati
 ldn's News Stand, 808 Federal St.
 nlehem-Bethlehem Hotel.

—Hall's News Stand, 10 West Seventh St.
—Lawrence Hotel News Stand, West 1st and Peach Sts.
—Minkin—The Franklin News Co., 1212 1/2 1st Street.
—Pittsburgh—Union News Stand No. 1, P. O. Station; Harry E. Kochenour's News Stand, Fourth and Market Sts.

Johnstown—Johnstown News Co.; Capital News Co.
 Lancaster—Reams Book Store, No. Queen
 Brunswick Hotel News Stand, No. Qu
 Leepport—Union News Stand, B. &
 depot.
 Philadelphia—Frank Stewart, 16th and Ch
 at Sta.; Plotnick News Stand, 10
 road St.; Union News Co., Stand No.
 road St. Station; Mr. Miller, Mar

ave Merchants Bldg., 308 Chestnut
ave Hollander, Broad and Chestnut
Union News Co., Market St. Ferry; Union
News Stand No. 3, P. & R. R. Station
4th and Market Sts.; Union News Stand
No. 2, Wayne Jct. Station; Dudley Thom-
son's News Stand, 40th and Market Sts.
Louis Prager, Northwest Corner 13th
and Market Sts.; Union News Stand, P. R.
Station; John Cartwell, Philadelphia
Western News Stand, 60th St. Station.

...burgh—Hotel Schenley News Stand
 ...rbes St. and Highlow Blvd.; Union N
 ...and. Baltimore & Ohio R. Sta
 ...nion News Stand No. 1. Pennsylv
 ...R. Station; Union News Stand No.
 ...ast Liberty Station; A. L. Kidner, P
 ...and Highland Aves.; Federal News
 ...ast Office Bldg.; Ft. Pitt News Co., T
 ...t. and Liberty Ave.; Ft. Pitt Hotel N
 ...stand; William Penn News Stand; O
 ...taunff, 2301 Forbes St.; Hotel Henry

ding-Colonial Trust Bldg.
ron-United Stores, 156 East State St.
lton-R. V. Fairlamb. Front and Lo
streets.
onsburg-Penn Stroud Hotel.
rran-H. R. Hilleman News Co.
ashington-George Washington Hotel No
tand: J. W. Walker News Stand, 42
ain Street.
ks, Harry-Samuel J. Lehman Stand

e Square, corner of West Market Street
kinsburg—Union News Stand, R. R. De
k—Savior's News Stand, Schmidt
ox News Stand, 19 North George; H
ann News Stand.

EDITORIALS

Some of the foremost Frenchmen have protested against the proposed Franco-German bargain, not because they are against a reconciliation, but because they stand for a reconciliation. What they say in effect is that there is something immoral, as well as precarious, in endeavoring to base peace on a mere monetary transaction. In fact, the arrangement by which France will demobilize its troops in the Rhineland in exchange for a mobilization of German credits has to many Frenchmen a commercial ring, though it does not follow that this view is justified.

If France is generously prepared to forego some of the advantages of the treaty, it is nevertheless entitled to take a reasonable quid pro quo. The word "bargain" need have no ugly connotations. Everything depends on the circumstances. In itself, the Franco-German offer does not deserve to be treated as base bargaining. The two countries, now in friendly mood, meet and they inform each other that each has something to give that the other wants. There is nothing mercenary in this, and if the transaction were completed there would be cause for rejoicing.

And yet one well understands the attitude taken up by those Frenchmen who would prefer a more sweeping gesture, such as the French aristocracy and the French Nation have in a long tradition constantly performed. The French are by character somewhat quixotic, somewhat unusual. They like to wear a flaunting panache. They love to do even odd things which are spectacular, both in peace and in war. At the battle of Fontenoy in 1745, the French, with a sweeping bow, said to the English: "Tirez les premiers, Messieurs les Anglais." (Fire first, gentlemen of England.) One would have thought that such military imprudence would have been held up to derision. But in reality the anecdote is repeated in every school as an example of French nobility; and when the war of 1914 began, the first act of the French was to withdraw their troops ten kilometers from the frontier.

It is perhaps difficult for those who are more utilitarian in their ideas to appreciate French flamboyance. But it means much. Just as the French are full of these gestures, which are indefensible on rational grounds, and yet have a high style which appeals to us, in times of war, so are they, when the moment of genuine peace-making comes, inclined to brush entirely aside all questions of interest. There are, of course, plenty of Frenchmen who are still critical and skeptical, but there are also many leading Frenchmen who reject criticism and skepticism as unworthy, who will not hear of caution, and who want to dismiss all considerations of Germany's contribution to the accord. They do not want to spoil that accord by receiving anything from Germany.

Whether one agrees or not, this is a lofty if exuberant viewpoint, and one can hardly help but admire it. When it is said that France will receive nothing, and will not build peace on a bargain which may or may not be fulfilled, which may or may not be favorable, it is naturally not meant to exclude pacific assurances from Germany. On the contrary, Henry de Jouvenel, and many who think like him, exclaim in effect: "Keep your cash! We will not sully our friendship with such matters. But give us, if you will, fresh guarantees respecting Poland. Tell us that, precisely as we have achieved peace in the west, you will undertake that peace shall be achieved in the east. Give us this, and do not let us talk any more about whether the railway bonds can be realized."

In the new temper of Europe it will be found, in all probability, that the French, far from lagging behind, will in their enthusiasm, in their love of fine gestures, be apt to rush even a little ahead of the facts. Others may look on in more judicious and sober mood, but they can hardly deny that French idealism exercises a certain appeal.

Every indication that a greater sense of humanity is entering into the general treatment of the inmates of penitentiaries is to be welcomed, for the day has passed when it was believed that anyone who had in some way infringed the law thereby merited a punishment that by its frightfulness would prevent a repetition. For it was found by experience that inhuman methods in the great majority of cases resulted in little more than the arousing in the prisoner of a bitterness and animosity that made for the very reverse of what punishment was theoretically supposed to accomplish, namely, reformation. Instead of serving as a check on evil-doing, therefore, the prisons and punishments of the past usually served to produce more of the very thing that they were designed to prevent. The motive behind them was physical force, and it resulted in many instances in stirring up in increasing degree the sentiments that had produced the crimes.

It is hence more than slightly significant that more and more the welfare of prisoners and methods whereby they can be lifted out of the depressed condition of thought into which most of them have permitted themselves to become involved is engaging public attention. Though some mistakes may have been made in this connection, the good that has been done more than offsets any possible evil that may have sprung therefrom. And the latest reports that correspondence courses have been tried with success in a number of penitentiaries in the United States is really simply a sign of the times. The idea, it appears, originated with L. R. Alderman, specialist in adult education of the United States Bureau of Education, and the courses are being conducted under federal supervision.

These courses have recently been installed in the state penitentiary of Oregon, and the comments made by J. W. Lillie, who is responsible for taking this step, give strong corroborative evidence in favor of the view expressed that harsh methods are often productive of far more harm than good. These correspondence courses are being purchased from the extension divisions of various leading universities and include writing, reading, arithmetic, history, book-keeping, poultry raising, truck gardening, shoe-making, cooking, baking, and many other similar subjects. And one reads that a surprisingly large number of convicts sign for elementary subjects also.

That the plan is likely to be successful is indicated by the fact that the impulse behind the installation of these courses is the making of better men. It is not intimated that every individual who is incarcerated can be immediately handled in a manner entirely different from what has been regarded in the past as essential. But that a large number can be better handled in such a manner would appear to be undoubted. As Mr. Lillie stated in further comment on his action:

It is important that a convict's thoughts be kept centered on the idea of going right after he gets out. I have known men convicted on charges of petty larceny who were inoffensive fellows. But after mingling with hardened prisoners, and being filled full of resentment against society, they were capable of committing desperate crimes. If their thoughts had been kept on brighter subjects, they would have turned out much different.

A day or two ago, in New York Harbor, attended by some formal ceremony, the experiment was first tried of introducing alien immigrants to America by providing for them, as their first lesson in Americanization, a motion picture exhibition depicting some stirring historical event in the country's history or development. Just how effectively the lesson may be impressed upon the consciousness of the newcomers already within easy view of the Statue of Liberty, of New York City's awe-inspiring skyline, and with eyes strained, perhaps, to catch a sight of some familiar or dear face in the waiting lines along the dock, cannot be said. No doubt the sentiment which prompts this effort is a worthy one, however. Once swallowed up in the crowded areas populated by immigrants as ignorant of American ways and traditions as themselves, they might miss the opportunity thus thrust upon them.

But the inclination is to feel that the work of Americanization intended to prepare prospective emigrants for the new duties which they profess to be willing to assume and the new opportunities which they claim to be so anxious to grasp, might well be begun long before the shores of the New World are sighted. It has been agreed among thoughtful persons that Americanism, like democracy, is a condition of consciousness rather than one of form or outward aspect. With this realization impressed there has arisen some doubt as to the actual results, concretely measured, of the more or less standardized methods adopted to teach Americanism to those who are induced, perhaps long after their admission to the country, to attend the citizenship classes formed for their benefit.

The desire to participate in the activities and to become a concrete factor of a great democracy cannot be planted and nourished in human consciousness by any artificial method. That it can be both created and fostered by proper teaching cannot be doubted. But the lesson cannot be written on a blackboard or impressed indelibly by even the most vivid motion picture. One great difficulty in the administration of the laws which the people of the United States have adopted for their own guidance and government is presented by the negative attitude of aliens who have never learned the lesson of democracy. Those who interpose specious pleas in the effort to remove the barriers against the flood of undesirable immigration are quick to deny this fact. But convincing proof has been more than once produced in support of that statement. The need is not for more aliens, but for more and better American citizens. The desire to emigrate from foreign lands should be prompted, not by the hope of gaining some selfish advantage, but by the desire to give unrestrained expression to democratic ideals. It is unlikely that the standard will be raised perceptibly by the method proposed.

While to the initiative of business men and economists in New York is due the credit for founding and establishing the workable basis for commercial arbitration, the broadening of the scope of that system was made possible by the enactment of the United States Arbitration Act by the National Congress. While as yet only New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Oregon have comprehensive laws providing for the arbitration and settlement of existing and future commercial disputes by making an agreement to arbitrate any such misunderstandings irrevocable, an approach to this perfected system has been made in some forty other states. During the coming winter a uniform model bill will be introduced in the legislatures of all these states and in others where no such legislation has been attempted, in the effort to harmonize the system throughout the Nation.

In an effort to encourage an immediate resort to the method which has been proved beneficial to all concerned wherever it has been tested, the American Arbitration Association has brought together a voluntary force of 2000 men qualified to carry forward the work, the effort being to "make the United States the leader in commercial peace and the exponent of good will in trade relations." The organization announces that it has the men, the plans and the machinery, and it invites every trade organization leader and every producer, every wholesaler, retailer and carrier to unite in "building this structure of arbitration in American domestic trade and in foreign trade, and thus put a solid foundation under world peace."

There is not the least doubt that the success of commercial arbitration has been proved by experience. It is shown that during the last nine months 233 disputes have thus been disposed of by the national association. Of these, 114 were adjusted by arbitrators without formal proceedings. It appears that the great need in composing differences is an opportunity to get together on common ground. Conciliation is thus promoted. The remaining 119 cases involved, according to the published report, money differences aggregating \$478,000. These were arbitrated and disposed of at an average cost of \$20.50, or one-half of 1 per cent of the amount in dispute.

The record made in individual industries where the method has been adopted is even more remarkable. Thus it is shown that the Grain Dealers' National Association has handled and disposed of more than 1200 cases; that the American Spice Trade Association settles 100 cases every year on an average, the Silk Association of America from 40 to 50, and so on, with equally satisfactory results in the lumber industry, the wholesale grocery trade, the motion picture producers, distributors and exhibitors associations and other national trade organizations. It would seem that at last a way has been found by which it will be possible not only to relieve the law courts of the burden of hearing and disposing of disputes arising in business, but to relieve business men, their employees, and all others concerned from the expense of costly and tedious litigation. Those whose interests are at stake quite naturally will prefer to have such differences adjusted by those familiar with the particular industry or trade in which they are engaged. Courts and juries which sit as referees when the impartial machinery of the law is set in motion are too often lacking in that technical knowledge which sympathetic arbitrators should possess. Sometimes the real equities are never revealed because of the strict application of some rule of law invoked, often it may be for the purpose of defeating the ends of justice. Numberless wrongs have been inflicted upon those who have been unable to fight their way past the barriers which the majestic structure called law has imposed. The informal and expeditious method which the arbitral plan provides seems to offer a simple and welcome solution.

In August, 1905, an ambitious youth impressed the manager of the Detroit American League Baseball Club by his speed and ability on the diamond to the extent that he made him a regular member of his team—the youth's first major league experience. A few days ago this same lad, then himself manager of the Detroit club and the veteran of veterans in baseball today, a staunch friend of young America and holder of more major league records than any other individual player, handed his resignation to club officials and thereby brought to a close nearly twenty-two seasons of steady, brilliant playing with Detroit. "Ty" Cobb is his name, and baseball followers need no further introduction.

As a player, Cobb's record speaks for itself. As a master of the technical side of baseball, he is second to none. His high and honored place in that game and the admiration and respect which practically every follower of it has for his playing ability have been won by dint of hard and faithful work. His playing was always colorful and distinctive. As one of the pioneers of America's national sport who have helped to place it on its present firm foundation, "Ty" Cobb holds a place in baseball's "Hall of Fame" beside "Christy" Mathewson and "Honus" Wagner.

Cobb's bat may never again swing upon the major league diamond, but many of the youngsters of today have seen him play and will be proud in later years to say, "I saw 'Ty' Cobb in action." Every time he went to bat in recent games he made a new major league record for times at bat. He held so many lifetime records that, whether he hit a single, scored a run or stole a base, new marks were placed in baseball catalogues. And although he states his active career is over, he leaves behind him records of splendid achievement which present and future players will long strive to surpass, and perhaps in vain.

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The Great Claverly Street Petition

MR. PEPPER started the "Restore Our Trolley Stop" petition in that instant when the little car that ordinarily halts at the foot of Claverly Street (which, if you remember, is Our Street) bounced impatiently onward and left half a dozen good citizens looking disconcertedly after it.

The petition was actually put on paper some time later, after Mr. Pepper had returned home and after Mrs. Pepper had found the family bottle of red ink; but it got its real inception, for all that, in the instant of the fleeting car.

The petition took several hours to frame. It began with "Whereas," continued with "Inasmuch," and concluded with "We, the Undersigned." It was liberally sprinkled with "hereinafters" and "aforesaid." It was a good petition.

Ever since the trolley line was started, the local cars had stopped at the intersection of Claverly Street and The Avenue. This spot, furthermore, has the sanction of a white band painted round the neighboring telegraph pole. What was Claverly Street's dismay, then, when it went down one morning and found the white band painted out and obliterated.

The band had been growing dingy for some time, but even a dingy band is better than no band at all. All that morning intrepid trolley cars dashed by without stopping. The increased speed with which they passed their old tryst was a patent evidence of guilty conscience. For all that, passengers were forced to walk to the next white-painted post, some streets distant.

This was the cause of Mr. Pepper's petition. After writing it, he read it aloud; then he drew breath, wiped the nib of his pen, screwed up his face, adjusted the paper at an acute angle and signed it, "George M. Pepper." His signature was in a bold and uncompromising hand, resembling that in which John Hancock signed an earlier declaration. Following Mr. Pepper, Mrs. Pepper added a small, prim signature, and then came Mary Pepper, and later George Arthur Pepper, who is just learning to write. Finally, the Pepper maidservant was also induced to sign, although somewhat intimidated by the "whereases."

This was the beginning of what, it was felt, would be a severe indictment of the transit company. Mr. Pepper hurried out to lay the matter before Mrs. Jones. "Let the transit company look to its defenses!" he said.

Mrs. Jones promptly signed the document. Since there are five Joneses in all (although Lucy is away just now at school), the Jones contingent made the petition look more authentic than ever.

On the other side of the Peppers' home is the two-family building called The Ark, inhabited on one side by the Luggers, who mow their lawn, and on the other side by the Hacketts, who don't. For the moment, Mr. Pepper waived the matter of lawns, reflecting that the grass has stopped growing now anyway, and when he left The Ark he had a total of seventeen signatures on his protest.

Things, Mr. Pepper observed solemnly, were looking up! But Mr. Pepper had only just started. By lunch time he was convinced that the tide was running against the transit company. He attempted to deceive Mrs. Pepper by his affected nonchalance, but she was not taken in. Behind his pretended indifference she knew he was greatly excited. He had been encouraged by the warm response Claverly Street was giving. By supper time, in fact, he had sixty-six names on the petition, with several more pledged as soon as the bearers of them returned from the city.

Fastening additional sheets of paper to the original manuscript, Mr. Pepper repeated his earlier remark. "Things," he observed, "are looking up!" He did not wait for dessert. "They tell me I am a public benefactor!" he remarked, before leaving. "What fun you're having!" said Mrs. Pepper. "Fun!" cried Mr. Pepper. "Don't you know I had much rather stay at home?" And he dashed off eagerly. Two incidents in the campaign must be recorded.

Mrs. Cynthia Faire is an aloof lady, generally seen trailing down Claverly Street in tow to a small and supercilious spaniel. Mr. Pepper waited impatiently on her porch. He heard the spaniel bark before the door opened. "Madam," began Mr. Pepper, "I am sure you will be interested in the matter that is taking me about Claverly Street."

"None today," said Mrs. Faire, abruptly. "But I want to tell you—" "None today," repeated Mrs. Faire. "Woof!" said the black spaniel. "But really," cried Mr. Pepper, "you misunderstand me. This is something that appeals to every woman on the street!"

"Whatever it is you carry," said Mrs. Faire, slowly, "you will find I already have it. You will only waste your time here. I never," she added, "bother with peddlers!" And the door of the Faire household closed quickly, cutting off a supercilious "Woof!" almost before it had started.

It took the strongest kind of self-control to keep Mr. Pepper from tearing up his petition then and there. . . . Yes, and jumping on it!

The other incident occurred at Miss Lane's. Mr. Pepper explained the petition to her. He had, by now, exactly 203 signatures. Everyone had been responsive. Even visitors to Claverly Street, who happened to be present when he called and who were not personally affected by the Lost Trolley Stop, signed the petition out of sympathy. This seemed to Mr. Pepper a very generous attitude.

Miss Lane looked at Mr. Pepper, and she looked at Mr. Pepper's petition. She did not vouchsafe any sign of approval, and in fact she handled the document gingerly.

"No," she said at length, "I think I shall not sign it." "But—why, everybody has signed it!" cried Mr. Pepper. "That is no reason for me to do so," observed Miss Lane. "But don't you want the White Band restored? It's your own telegraph post, you know." "I suppose it is," said Miss Lane, thoughtfully. "Still, I have never considered it as a personal possession before. However, I do not think I shall commit myself. Could you not come back in two weeks, say, or perhaps a month?"

Mrs. Faire and Miss Lane were the only people on Claverly Street who did not sign the petition. The grand total of signatures came to 273. It was generally felt that this manifestation of popular indignation represented a staggering blow for the transit company.

Mr. Pepper went to town to present the petition personally. He went direct to the transit company. Realizing the importance of the matter, he asked for the president. Unfortunately, however, the president was out of town. Mr. Pepper asked for the vice-president. Curiously enough, he was out of town, too. So was the second vice-president. So was the secretary. And the treasurer. Eventually, the assistant manager received Mr. Pepper.

The assistant manager looked politely. Mr. Pepper was forced to admire the self-control he kept in view of the shock which the petition must have been to him. The assistant manager put a brave face on it. He was exceedingly courteous. Only the fact of an executive conference, he explained, caused the interview to end.

Mr. Pepper came away highly pleased. The assistant manager had promised "to look into it." And now we must come to the unexpected conclusion of the great Save-Our-Trolley-Stop petition. The word "unexpected" is used advisedly. With the wrath of all Claverly Street mobilized, who could have supposed that there would be other than one conclusion? Who would have supposed that a vested interest would have braved an aroused public opinion, expressed by 273 signatures? And yet, oddly enough, that is what happened.

The white band on the telegraph pole was not restored. The lost trolley car stop stayed lost. Claverly Street still walks the extra distance. The great Claverly Street petition still reposes (so far as anybody knows to the contrary) on the polished desk of the polite assistant manager. He is still, perhaps, "looking into it." R. L. S.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

THE curfew hour for restaurants, cafés and dancing halls in Berlin henceforth will be 3 o'clock in the morning, according to a decree just published by the new Prussian Minister of Interior Affairs. Hitherto these places have had to close at 1 o'clock, and many have drifted in consequence to the secret restaurants which were kept open all night and where exorbitant prices were charged. At the same time, the curfew hour for all cities of more than 300,000 inhabitants has been fixed at 2 o'clock, while smaller towns still retain 1 o'clock as closing time. Before the war, it may be mentioned here, restaurants might be kept open all night long.

In a few days a comprehensive series of new postage stamps will be issued, adorned with the picture of celebrated German men. Thus the 3-pennig and 25-pennig stamps will bear the impress of Goethe; the 5-pennig and the 10-pennig that of Schiller and Frederick the Great, respectively; the 15-pennig stamp will show the head of Kant and the 20-pennig that of Beethoven. The 30-pennig stamp will represent Lessing; the 40-pennig stamp Leibnitz; the 50-pennig stamp will display the head of Bach, and the 80-pennig stamp that of Albrecht Dürer. Very welcome will be the new 25-pennig stamp for foreign postage, which has been demanded by the public for many months past without avail.

A new fish restaurant has just been opened in the west of this city, which is the second or third of its kind here. It is especially notable for the absence of all odors; even the kitchen is free from them. This is brought about by a ventilation system continually renewing the air. One pipe of this system ends directly over the stove, removing all odors there before they have time to spread. Six warm and six cold dishes are offered at prices ranging from about 50 pennigs to 1 mark, and the large number of guests proves that this type of restaurant, which is quite a novelty in Berlin, is rapidly gaining in popularity.

The police exhibition has been such a success, not less than 300,000 persons having visited it up to now, that the erection of a police museum is being contemplated here, which would no doubt be the first of its kind. In it statistical material, the latest devices for spreading news, and other improvements would be shown. To some persons, however, it is astonishing that this subject should have attracted so much interest among the population.

It is the duty of the state to protect the youth from obnoxious literature and pictures, Dr. Wilhelm Kuelz, Minister of Interior Affairs of the Reich, writes in an article published in the Berliner Boersens Courier. A law to this effect will be submitted to the Reichstag shortly, according to which a committee consisting of seven persons is to be formed for the examination of books and pictures. If five of its seven members reject a book or illustration, it will be entered on a list and its sale to young people forbidden. Each federal state will have the right to form such committees, any one of which can have a book placed on the list, which is valid for the entire Reich.

The visitors to the new show in the Admiral's Theater, which undoubtedly is the most gorgeous of the eight shows in Berlin, and can stand comparison with London or New York revues, are thrilled every night by the announcement made by one of the actors that Henry Ford must be among them. Asked what made him think so, he

replies: "Why, I saw his car waiting outside the theater." In this show there is a very clever scene called the "Dirigible Comedy." It is a dramatic little sketch, and when the climax is reached one of the actors asks the audience to tell him what the hero is to do, as there are two ways leading out of the conflict. The audience naturally falls in with much enthusiasm and the hero promptly follows the decision of the majority. Soon a new crisis presents itself, however, and again the audience is asked how the play is to proceed. This is repeated several times, and many an onlooker realized for the first time how complicated a plot may become and that it may not always be easy for the author to decide what the hero or heroine is to do, as out of the simplest steps new and even more complicated situations may arise.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Legal Basis of Fascism"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In your recent interesting editorial, "The Legal Basis of Fascism" (Sept. 13, 1926), there is the statement:

The statute against secret societies was Mussolini's answer to Anti-Fascist propaganda by international Freemasonry.

Since returning to Italy in October, 1925, the writer has been impressed with the general betterment of conditions in the country. The Government has succeeded in maintaining order, in encouraging and forwarding industry, in getting the masses of the people to work. The Italian Nation is better off in every way than it was in 1919, in 1921, in 1924. The writer spent much time here during these years and can give unequivocal testimony as to the improvement.

Several months ago, in talking with an American traveler, the writer mentioned the determined effort of Fascism against the Masons, remarking that he did not understand this attitude and could not justify it. Now it so happened that the visitor was a high Mason, and well informed. This Mason said that real Masons need not feel much concern over the Italian Government's announced determination to put down Italian Masonry, "because this organization has long been outlawed from Scottish Rite Masonry, and hence it cannot surprise us Masons that it has finally been outlawed by its own national Government."

This Mason then explained that about the time of the break between the Roman Catholic Church and the Government of the Kingdom of Italy, Italian Masonry had left the fold of Freemasonry. The Bible was removed from its central position in the meeting room. Religious features were eliminated. Atheism was enthroned. Italian Masonry became a political organization—and nothing else. This statement was extremely interesting and enlightening to the writer, who is not a Mason.

More recently, in talking with an ardent Fascist, the suggestion was made that some counter-effort should be made to correct the misapprehension in America, where it appears to be believed that the Fascist Government of Italy is really making war on Freemasonry. The Fascist answer was: "We are not worried. Right will triumph in the end. Truth needs no propaganda for its ultimate victory over error." E. B. H.

Isola di Capri, Italy.

Correspondence Courses for Prisoners

would prevent a repetition. For it was found by experience that inhuman methods in the great majority of cases resulted in little more than the arousing in the prisoner of a bitterness and animosity that made for the very reverse of what punishment was theoretically supposed to accomplish, namely, reformation. Instead of serving as a check on evil-doing, therefore, the prisons and punishments of the past usually served to produce more of the very thing that they were designed to prevent. The motive behind them was physical force, and it resulted in many instances in stirring up in increasing degree the sentiments that had produced the crimes.

It is hence more than slightly significant that more and more the welfare of prisoners and methods whereby they can be lifted out of the depressed condition of thought into which most of them have permitted themselves to become involved is engaging public attention. Though some mistakes may have been made in this connection, the good that has been done more than offsets any possible evil that may have sprung therefrom. And the latest reports that correspondence courses have been tried with success in a number of penitentiaries in the United States is really simply a sign of the times. The idea, it appears, originated with L. R. Alderman, specialist in adult education of the United States Bureau of Education, and the courses are being conducted under federal supervision.

These courses have recently been installed in the state penitentiary of Oregon, and the comments made by J. W. Lillie, who is responsible for taking this step, give strong corroborative

Success of Business Arbitration

In an effort to encourage an immediate resort to the method which has been proved beneficial to all concerned wherever it has been tested, the American Arbitration Association has brought together a voluntary force of 2000 men qualified to carry forward the work, the effort being to "make the United States the leader in commercial peace and the exponent of good will in trade relations." The organization announces that it has the men, the plans and the machinery, and it invites every trade organization leader and every producer, every wholesaler, retailer and carrier to unite in "building this structure of arbitration in American domestic trade and in foreign trade, and thus put a solid foundation under world peace."

There is not the least doubt that the success of commercial arbitration has been proved by experience. It is shown that during the last nine months 233 disputes have thus been dis-

Random Ramblings

Prof. Albert A. Michelson of the University of Chicago has discovered that light travels at the rate of 299,796 kilometers a second instead of 299,860. The sixty-four kilometers of apparent loss need not disturb laser risers. The alarm clock continues to work on the same old schedule.

"Carrying coals to Newcastle" has lost much of its point as a satirical saying during the strike in England, and now a Tokyo banker is making extensive purchases in France to complete his collection of old Japanese woodblock color prints.

Two Massachusetts residents made income tax returns showing income of more than \$150,000 for 1924. Wonder who the other fellow is.

Fewer automobiles would turn turtle if they followed the turtle's pace. And, if you remember, it was the turtle that reached the goal first.

The purchasing value of a dollar may be decreased, but no one can deny that the purchasing value of a dollar down has increased.

A winter hint to dog-lovers: A dog is a lively, happy, four-footed friend, and loves to romp in the sunlight. The dog is not a hibernating animal.

Many who think SUCCESS is spelled S-U-C-C-E-S-S seem to overlook the U and the E, which often stand for Unselfish Endeavor.

A kitten sets a good example by never crying over spilt milk. With purrs of contentment it gets busy, and laps it up.

A chip on the shoulder often advertises the existence of more wood higher up.

A knock that always should be gratefully received is that of opportunity.

A parking space in the city is worth two in the country.

Have you ever guessed which was the guest towel?